

"GARDEN and FARM" *Incorporated with Green's Fruit Grower, May 15th, 1902.*

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND HOME COMPANION

Twenty-fifth Year.—No. 4.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1905.

Monthly, 50 Cents a Year.

Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Better Than Doctor's Visit.—I appreciate the value of the page in Green's Fruit Grower devoted to good health. I have heard many of my friends speak of the value of this health page, which has in many instances saved the expense of employing a physician. How willingly we pay a doctor \$2 for a visit whereas the twelve issues of Green's Fruit Grower for one year with its health pages gives far more information than any doctor could give at one visit or at a number of visits.

Care of the Feet—I have a friend with calloused patches on both little toes of the feet which have become so painful as to make life scarcely worth living. The little toes are deformed and look more like big boils than anything else. It is impossible for this friend to wear ordinary shoes any length of time. This painful condition might have been avoided had the calloused patches on the toes been removed once a month, or possibly once in two months by a chiropodist. There are many persons who can remove the callous spots themselves with a sharp knife or razor, but when the calloused spots get sore you should go to a skilled chiropodist, paying him fifty cents for having both feet carefully treated. In paring the calloused spots, or corns as they are often called, the unskillful person is liable to cause the blood to flow in which case the toe may be sore for some time so as to disable the patient.

Cause of Colds.—Enthusiasm sometimes causes colds. I recently caught cold by enthusiasm in dishing out a gallon of ice-cream on a cold wintry day without an overcoat. Our enthusiasm or our zeal leads us to forget such important affairs as proper protection. One may be so enthusiastic over music as to stand on a windy street corner to hear a band of musicians play and thus take a cold that may result in death. Or one may be so desirous of hearing a lecture, a sermon or a song as to sit in the draft of a window or door when they should have retired. Possibly I would have escaped this cold notwithstanding the exposure had I not been out late for three successive nights, something unusual for me, which depleted my vitality leaving me an easy victim. When one is partially exhausted he should be exceedingly careful about exposure.

Six Ways of Getting Appendicitis.—Errors of diet, immoderate eating of ordinary foods, or eating of improper foods.

Taking cold.
Lodgment of foreign bodies in the appendix.
Indigestion and constipation.
External injuries.
Typhoid fever and tuberculosis.

Remedy for Poison.—If poison has been taken a teaspoonful of ground mustard in a glass of water, stirred and swallowed quickly will act as an emetic and the poison will be thrown up. After vomiting swallow the whites of two eggs.

For Croup.—I have two children subject to croup. All I ever use is kerosene

to bathe the throat and chest, and a few drops on brown sugar internally; and relief invariably comes in a short time. For cold in the throat, with difficult breathing and soreness in chest and lungs, try mutton-tallow melted and stirred stiff with granulated sugar, and taken warm. You will be agreeably surprised at the result.

Chances of Long Life.—We should be afraid of the fear of death—not of death itself. If we follow this rule there is no reason why we should not all become centenarians—so we are told in the *Revue d'Economie Politique* by M. Jean Finet. This author begins an article on the limitations of life by mentioning some traditional long lives. Among

Tobacco is a drug. Its principal constituent is nicotine, which, excepting prussic acid, is the most deadly poison known to chemistry. It is so-called from John Nicot, a French ambassador who introduced the herb to Queen Catherine of France in 1560, says *Gospel News*.

Nicotine lowers the circulation, quickens the breathing, and excites the action of the muscles at first, but its final effect is general exhaustion. There is enough nicotine in one cigar, if given in a pure state, to kill two men.

The Indians poisoned their arrows by dipping them into the drug. A single drop taken from a pipe stem and placed on the tongue of a cat will kill it almost instantly. If given to a dog he will die in spasms.

Tobacco in its nature is both a narcotic and an emetic. As a narcotic it seems to quiet, while it really is doing an injury. Because it is an emetic the stomach will seldom retain enough to produce death at once, and thus the system is slowly but surely poisoned.

Nicotine poisons the stomach, affects digestion, produces dyspepsia, and renders the whole system liable to disease. The system tries to throw off the poison, but soon it permeates blood, bone and muscle.

The tobacco user derives no real benefit from its use. It nourishes no man, clothes no man, instructs, purifies, and blesses no man; its use yields no interest, nor is there any value or dividend received from it.

Strawberries and Rheumatism.—Strawberries are excellent in the treatment of rheumatism and gout, and in this statement we voice a popular sentiment. There is not a gardener who will not state that this assertion is well founded and that all varieties of the berry are good for this disease. Much time has been taken in seeking to discover the nature of the remedy and two chemists have just succeeded in clearing up the difficulty. MM. Portes and Desmoulières have discovered in the savory juice of nearly all the varieties of the berry one of the most efficacious remedies for the relief of rheumatism, namely, salicylic acid. Rheumatics and the gouty absorb the very thing that they need in eating as many as possible of the luscious strawberry.

Nuts, grains and fruits constitute anti-rheumatic diet. All the foods that the earth produces are free from uric acid. There is not enough of it in any natural food to be productive of any possible harm. It is only when we eat forbidden food that we are likely to take in uric acid. By forbidden foods are meant flesh foods of all descriptions—the flesh of a hen, for example, or of the scavengers of the sea, in the shape of oysters, shrimps, lobsters, or crabs or of anything else that lives in the water. Every dead animal contains uric acid. Simply leave out all organs from your bill of fare, and you have nothing to fear from uric acid.—From *Good Health Magazine*.

Try a Bran Bath.—Women who suffer from weak circulation of the blood are being recommended to take bran baths. A quantity of ordinary bran is put into a bath of tepid water, and the rubbing of the rough particles of bran not only cleanses the skin, but has the effect of causing a slight chafing that sets up a healthy glow.



This photo-engraving is from a photograph of characteristic specimens of Abundance and Burbank plum trees at Hillcrest orchard, Kentville, N. S. Plum trees are planted as fillers in an apple orchard.

Apples are Healthful.—A good ripe raw apple is one of the easiest substances for the stomach to manage, and while the apple is worth more as a health giver in its natural state it is also exceedingly wholesome cooked. Apple sauce eaten with pork assists in the digestion of the meat, and many persons who cannot eat pork without discomfort can do so if accompanied with plenty of well cooked apple sauce not too sweet.

Wonders of Antiseptic Treatment.—A report on the benefits of antiseptic treatment of wounds prepared by a member of the medical corps of the army contains some remarkable statements. It is asserted that during the Civil war the recoveries from gunshot wounds, in the absence of antiseptic treatment, were 46.8 per cent. In the Russo-Turkish war antiseptics were used for the first time on a large scale, and the recoveries were 88.9 per cent. Most amazing is the statement that the records show a clean score of 100 per cent. recovery for the Santiago campaign, which means that not one wounded man died after getting into the hands of the surgeons. In the absence of positive information to the contrary the truth of the statement cannot be denied, but it seems utterly incredible.

Home Made Filter.—The poorest family that lives may have a filter by taking a common 5-cent flower pot of earthenware, putting in the hole a piece of thoroughly cleaned sponge; over that a couple of inches of sand; over that again about half as much clean, coarse gravel; and then the water; slowly filtering through, must needs have been very bad at the start not to be very pure at the end.—*Harper's Bazaar*.

these cases are those of a resident of Goa, who is said to have reached his 400th year in the enjoyment of all his intellectual faculties; a Scotchman who lives to be over 200 years old, and various monks of Mont Athos who have reached 150 years. He asserts that Servian statistics for 1897 show three persons between 125 and 140 years old, eighteen from 126 to 135, 123 from 115 to 125 and 290 from 106 to 115. In 1890 there were, he says, in the United States, 3,981 persons over 100 years old, and 21 in London. M. Finot cites a mathematical formula, which he credits to Dr. Richardson, by which any one may get an idea of his probable length of life. It is only necessary to add the ages of one's father and mother to those of one's two grandfathers and two grandmothers, and the total divided by six indicates the exact number of years one should live. M. Finot does not believe that the average length of human life has been reduced. On the contrary, he believes, that it is constantly increasing, owing to the progress of hygiene. Why do we grow old at all? The writer answers:

"For three reasons: (1) Want of physical exercise in the open air; (2) poisoning by microbes, which the phagocytes have not succeeded in destroying; (3) fear of death. It is hard to imagine the importance of this last element. If a man fears death, it will carry him away. And yet it is quite pleasant to die; no sensation could be compared to it."

Celery is said to be excellent for the nervous system, and is also recommended as a remedy for rheumatism and neuralgia. It may be taken in the natural state or in salads and soups. Of course large quantities must be used to be effective.

SPRAYING DEPARTMENT

Containing Some Useful Information.

WHEN TO SPRAY.

It is of the utmost importance that the first spraying should be done before all of the bloom has fallen. Begin with the early varieties and spray when nearly all the petals have fallen. That the first spraying should occur at just the right time is of more importance than all other spraying. The work should be completed within six days. When the calyx closes it prevents the lodgement of poison.

The second spraying should be done the following week. Its especial usefulness is to attend to such blossoms as escape the first operation. It is not wise to spray summer varieties the third time, but winter varieties in the latitude of Denver should be sprayed again between the first and tenth of July.

The first spray should be applied with power, using a fine gauge of the vermorel nozzle. To stop spraying when the leaves drip might be too soon. In later sprayings, however, apply just enough to wet the surface of the leaves since the intent is to deposit the poison there to destroy the young larvae hatching from eggs deposited on the leaf surface.

The codling moth does not travel far if there is fruit to be found near by. Your neighbor may not spray at all, but if he has an abundance of fruit the moth will make its home there instead of infesting the neighborhood.

The percentage of wormy fruit in orchards not sprayed as compared with orchards thoroughly sprayed is conclusive enough to clinch the argument past all question in favor of thorough spraying. Three unsprayed orchards averaged respectively 48 per cent., 77 per cent., and 99 per cent. of wormy apples. In another orchard sprayed three times the percentage of wormy fruit was only 6.2.

Hon. J. H. Crowley, Senator from Rocky Ford, one of Colorado's most practical orchardists, urges the necessity for extreme thoroughness of spraying. At picking time he is sometimes able to follow the spraying of a careless workman through the orchard by the percentage of wormy apples found. The average man neglects the tops of apple trees, 25 feet tall, and these tops may contain 50 per cent. of wormy apples. Last season he personally sprayed every tree in an orchard of 23 acres before the calyx closed with the highly satisfactory result that less than one-half of one per cent. of summer apples and less than three per cent. of winter apples were wormy.

Such spraying as this applied to our orchards would better the quality of our fruit, make it more salable, enable it to command higher prices and put thousands of dollars into the pockets of the commercial orchardists.—E. F. Stephens, Crete, Nebraska.

HOW AND WHEN TO SPRAY.

PLANT.	FIRST APPLICATION.	SECOND APPLICATION.	THIRD APPLICATION.	FOURTH APPLICATION.
Apple—(Canker worm, codling moth, bud moth, scale).	Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, Bordeaux and Paris green.	Within a week after blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and Paris green.	10 to 14 days later, repeat.
Banana—(Anthracnose).	When blossoms appear, spray with Bordeaux.	10 days later, repeat.	10 to 14 days later, weak copper sulphate solution.	Repeat last, if necessary.
Cabbage—(Worms, aphids).	When worms first appear, bordeaux emulsion, whale oil soap, or Paris green.	If worms or aphids are present, repeat if plants are not heading, using bordeaux emulsion for aphids.	After heads form, use bordeaux emulsion, if worms reappear, use kerosene emulsion, if plants are not heading.	
Cherry—(Rust, aphids, curculio, and scale).	Before buds start, use copper sulphate solution. For aphids, kerosene emulsion.	When fruit has set, if worms are still trouble, repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew.	10 to 12 days later, if signs of rot appear, repeat.	10 to 12 days later, copper sulphate solution, repeat.
Current—(Worms, mildew).	As soon as worms are seen, whale oil soap, or Paris green.	If they reappear, repeat, adding Bordeaux for mildew.	If worms still trouble, pyrethrum or kerosene.	
Gooseberry—(Mildew, worms).	As leaves swell, Bordeaux and Paris green.	In 10 to 14 days, repeat with both.	10 to 14 days later, sulphur or potassium on English varieties.	10 to 14 days later, repeat if necessary.
Grape—(Phylloxera, fungous disease).	Before buds burst, copper sulphate solution and Paris green.	When first leaves are half grown, Bordeaux and Paris green.	As soon as fruit has set, repeat.	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux mixture, if disease is present.
Peach, Apricot—(Leafcurl, curlcurl, mildew and rot).	Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution.	As soon as fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 12 days later, repeat.
Pear—(Leaf blight, scale, psylla and codling moth).	Before buds start, copper sulphate solution.	Within a week after blossoms fall, Bordeaux and Paris green.	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 16 days later, Bordeaux.
Pear—(Black knot, rot, and all fungous disease, curlcurl).	As buds start, copper sulphate solution. Cut out knot and burn.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux.
Potato—(Bolters, scale, blight).	For scale, soak seed in corrosive sublimate solution (2 oz. in 16 gallons of water for 30 minutes).	Repeat whenever necessary.	When blight of the leaves is accompanied by rot of the tubers, Bordeaux.	
Quince—(Leaf and fruit spot, etc.).	Before buds start, copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Paris green.	10 to 12 days later, repeat.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux.
Raspberry, Blackberry—(Anthracnose, rust).	Cut out badly diseased canes. Spray with copper sulphate solution before growth starts.	When new canes are too high, spray with Bordeaux mixture.	When crop is gathered, remove old canes, thin new canes and spray with Bordeaux mixture.	
Strawberry—(Bust).	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux and Paris green.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux or weak copper sulphate solution.	As soon as berries are ripe, spray with Bordeaux (if berries are still green).	

SPECIAL NOTES.—For BLACK KNOT on cherries and plums, cut out and destroy by burning the diseased parts as soon as discovered.

For APHIDS on roses and all plants, use sulphur-tobacco soap, or kerosene emulsion in weak solution.

If RED RUST appears, the entire stalk affected should be cut out and burned.

SPRAYING OPERATIONS.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Prof. C. P. Gillette, of the State Agricultural College, an authority on spraying, said at the recent meeting of the Colorado society that any one who has more than 10 per cent. of wormy apples is not working on the best methods.

The codling moth winters in the larval stage until about blossoming time in the spring when it is transformed into a moth or miller. This deposits the eggs, a majority of which are laid out and may last as long as 59 days. The second brood comes out about July 10th in the latitude of Denver and may last equally long. Over most of the United States the two broods overlap one another, so that by time the first brood is passing the second is at work.

The most important spraying consideration is thoroughness. Many orchardists do not know when they are thorough. Thorough spraying means to inject at least some poison into the calyx of every blossom. Spray pumps geared to a wagon do not apply enough. A 50 gallon barrel is only sufficient for eight or ten trees of large size.

A few years ago London purple was the material used. This was abandoned because it does not always have the same strength. Arsenite of lime is nearly the same as London purple. There must not be any free arsenic in the solution as it burns the foliage. The use of arsenate of lead or disparine avoids this. It is not necessary to use any lime with disparine and any strength of this material can be used without burning the foliage. It should be used at the strength of four or five pounds to each 100 gallons of water. It sticks to the foliage well and it is not likely to lose its efficiency if a rain follows the spraying.

Dust Spraying.—This method of spraying fruit trees is new at the East but has been practiced for several years by Western orchardists with success. This season an apple orchard in Batavia, N. Y., has been treated by the application of dry sand and the usual chemicals with remarkable success. The apples of various kinds are remarkably free from fungus or other defects. This so-called spray is composed of sand with the same ingredients used in water. The sand is thrown by a current of air upon the foliage of the trees when they are wet with dew. My opinion is that this method would be more successful in a dry season than a wet one and in a dry state like Missouri than a wet state like New York. While I have not tried the sand spray my opinion is that it would wash off sooner than the usual water spray.

Bees Helpful to Fruit Growers.—The Oregon Experiment station reports experiments with bees on peach trees un-



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EXPLANATION.—Whenever an asterisk (*) is used it cautions against spraying with poisons while the plants are in blossom; a dagger (†) indicates that there is danger of making an application within three weeks of the time the fruit is to be used as food. While the number of applications recommended will be found desirable, in seasons when the fungi are less troublesome a smaller number may often suffice.

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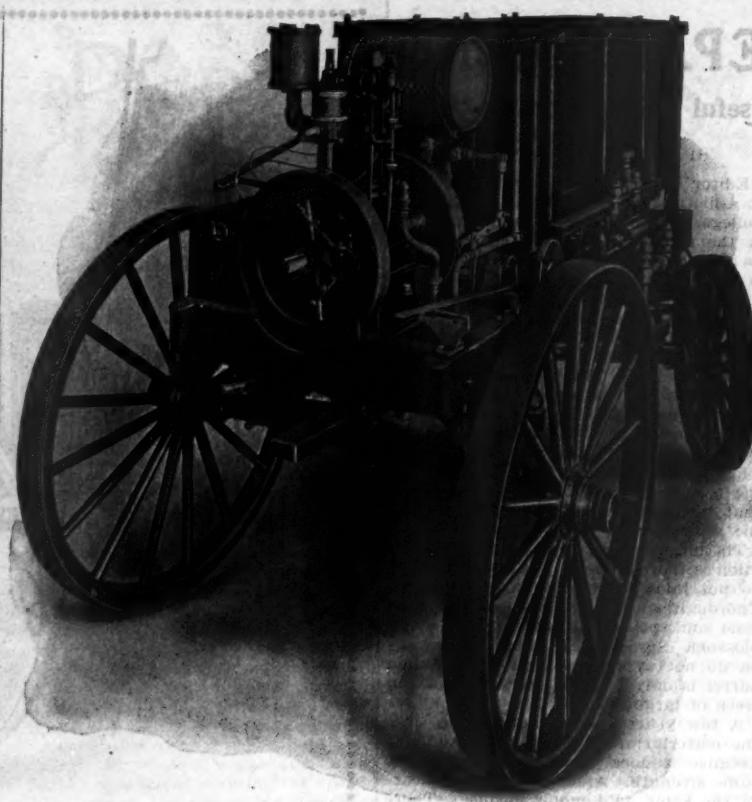
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SPRAYING DEVICES.

Steam or gasoline motor sprayers are now used by those who have orchards of considerable size or by those who make a business of spraying not only their own orchard but neighboring orchards. There are men in many localities who are looking for profitable employment, who could not do better than to purchase a steam or gasoline motor sprayer, something like that shown in the above cut, and take contracts for spraying various orchards in their locality. It would be a desirable enterprise, not only for the owner of the spray outfit, but for the orchardists, who should be glad to be able to secure the services of a man skilled in the work, and well equipped with a modern machine. The spraying of even a large orchard is not a serious undertaking if you have the best machinery and have experience. Here is where the desirable feature comes in, of having in the neighborhood an experienced man with a modern machine, who can do the work of spraying skillfully and inexpensively. Here is certainly an opportunity for the owner of a machine to make good profits and still be able to serve his neighbor to better advantage than his neighbor can serve himself, through lack of experience and lack of the necessary equipments.

der glass. It was proved that where the bees could not reach the blossoms the fruit all fell off, but where they did their work on the blossoms the fruit was abundant. Green's Fruit Grower has long been a friend of bees, and has held that fruit growers should be bee-keepers. We believe that bee-keepers do much to assist fruit growers in producing large crops of fine fruit. We have seen strawberry beds, raspberry and blackberry plantations, orchards of plums, quinces, cherry and apple when in blossom covered with countless thousands of bees, and believe that the bees are God's agent in making the trees and plants fruitful. Do not spray fruit trees when in bloom for if you do you will kill many honey bees.

Spraying Orchards.—Mr. W. S. Perrine gave some of the observations he had made during experiments conducted in 1904 in regard to spraying, and stated as a conclusion that we are coming to use less spray by applying it under high pressure, and to use weaker solutions, but applied more frequently and more promptly. The first three or four sprays should be applied in more rapid succession, when the season is wet reports County Gentleman.

Mr. Stanton—How far apart did you spray those three times, and what did you use to spray with?

Mr. Perrine—The first spray was applied just before the bloom, then the second spray on our summer apples was applied just as the petals were falling, but on the Ben Davis we did not apply it until about a week after that time, and the scab had got a very strong foothold in spite of our first spray. The third spray was applied the last of June, and it showed remarkable results in holding the foliage late in the fall. The third spray was a solution of three pounds of sulphate to four or five pounds of lime and four pounds of Paris green, to 50 gallons of water. We use quite an excess of lime in making all our Bordeaux mixture.

Mr. Goodrich—if the season was wet, could we increase the strength of the dose of Paris green, make it more pounds per gallon, with these other ingredients?

Mr. Perrine—I think you could make it weaker if the season was dry. Of course the wetter it is, the more liable you are to spray injury. The rain seems to wash the lime out of the Bordeaux and causes spray injury; so I think the thing to do is to use, not a stronger spray, but mix it the very best we know how, and use an excess of lime, and then if the season is very dry and little liability of scab, use a weaker solution.

Mr. Soverhill—We sprayed this year

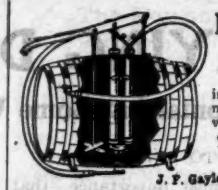
some McIntosh Red about four days before they were out in bloom, and the results were astonishing. In previous years many of them had been so scabby that we could not use them, and they dropped off badly, but this year very few dropped, there was scarcely any scab, and most of them were perfect apples.

Senator Dunlap—The first spray should be applied before any bloom comes out at all, and that is one of the most important sprays.

Mr. Reasoner—I believe that the washing off of the spray in wet weather is often due to the manner in which the lime is slaked. If we slake it entirely under water, not allow air to reach it, at all, it slakes thoroughly, keeps the heat in, and then when it is applied, it is so fine that it is there to stay, and it is very difficult to wash it off.

Every man who has a garden should be prepared to use the spraying pump and the Bordeaux mixture on it, says American Cultivator. Nearly all the fungous diseases yield to this treatment. Rust or spot on beans or celery, on the blackberry or raspberry bushes, or the strawberry vines, rot of grape and cherry, and many other troubles which annoy the amateur gardener and detract from the profit of the market gardener, will be prevented or checked by a spraying done in season, and if insect pests abound, it is easy to add the arsenical poisons to it to destroy most of them, or if they are sucking insects, like the aphid or plant lice, an emulsion of kerosene, or even a mixture of it, when the pump is so made as to keep it thoroughly mixed, will kill them. To neglect spraying an orchard, small fruits, field or gardens now seems almost as bad as to neglect killing weeds, and the spraying pump should be a part of the equipment of every farm, or even the village lot, as much as the hoe or scythe, and if there are poultry on the place it will be needed in the poultry house more than once in the season.

"Spraying" was treated by Senator H. M. Dunlap, who cautioned especially against spraying apple trees when in full bloom, on account of the poison destroying the function of the stigma through which the blossom is fertilized says Country Gentleman. In the discussion which followed, it was thought best to use an excess of lime with the Bordeaux mixture, to prevent scorching the foliage. The lime, it was stated, does not reduce the efficiency of the spray, and in many cases the foliage has been saved by its use. Replying to a question in regard to the machinery used in spraying, Senator Dunlap stated that in a 20-acre orchard a hand pump could possibly be used to the best advantage.



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Mixes instantly with water and stays mixed. No boiling. No heating. We will deliver free by railroad to any city, a 10-gallon can enough to spray one acre of fruit. With the simple addition of water, for \$6.00 or in bbls., 50 cents per gal.

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50,000 PINEAPPLE STRAWBERRY Something out of the ordinary. Very profitable. Fine catalog. W. N. Searle, New Carlisle, Ohio.

THE PINEAPPLE FLAVORED STRAWBERRY.

What variety of strawberry would you advise me to plant in my home garden? Plant the Pineapple Flavored Strawberry.

Why shall I plant that variety?

For the reason that it is of superior quality. But this is not the only reason. It is of vigorous growth, very productive of large, handsome, well-formed strawberries. It is perfect in blossom and will bear abundantly when planted alone.



We call it the Pineapple Flavored Strawberry because we have no better name for it. While it is a new variety to most people, it is well known at Rochester, N.Y., where we have been testing it for ten years past.

It is a valuable strawberry for nearby markets and has sold for nearly double the price of ordinary sour berries.

Write us stating how many plants you want of this valuable strawberry. We will make you a special low price in lots of 500 or 1,000 plants or more.

We have thought so highly of this Pineapple Flavored Strawberry that we have planted it largely, almost to the exclusion of many other varieties, hence we can make you a low price if you intend to plant largely.

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but it is hard to get a pressure of over 50 pounds. By using the sprocket wheel and chain attached to the wagon, a pressure of 80 to 120 pounds can be produced, which will throw a much finer mist and do the work with less material. With one machine of this kind, equipped with four nozzles and two lines of hose, an orchard of 60 to 100 acres can be sprayed in one day, with the assistance of two men and one boy.

SYMPOSIUM ON SPRAYING

Sylvester Johnson—I am a firm believer in spraying. I think it is absolutely necessary. It took a long while to get people to believe that there was anything in it. They thought it was simply a fad, of which we have so many; but there are now very few fruit growers but believe in spraying.

Mr. Lafuse—What kind of poison was used in this spraying material?

Mr. Williams—Bordeaux mixture, with Paris green. We used four ounces of Paris green to 50 gallons of water.

Mr. Wheeler—I have been raising little, scrawny, knotty, worm-eaten apples. I bought a hand spray pump and tried that, and met with poor success, but I had a friend that had a big pump that was put on a wagon, and he had been meeting with success. I bought one of that kind. We have sprayed for five years, and in that five years we have also had apples. Our neighbors have not been spraying, and they have not had apples, except of the kind I raised before I got my sprayer. Last year two of my neighbors, who live very close to me, asked to use my spray pump, and I told them they might. When I had finished spraying, they would come and get my pump and wagon and spray theirs, and the result was that each one of them raised good apples. If all the people in the neighborhood would spray, I think we could exterminate these little pests a great deal better than by one spraying by himself.

Secretary Flick—I had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Williams' orchard in October. I must say that I have not seen as much marketable fruit in any one orchard I have visited for years. I have never seen as good color, or any smoother or larger fruit anywhere. Mr. Williams' fifteen-acre orchard is on the ridge which slopes in all directions—north, south, east and west. The trees were planted in about the usual way, but they were obtained from one of our best nurseries in the state, and of course they all proved true to name. This orchard required clean cultivation until the bearing age, and then it was sown down with clover, and it is still in clover. Mr. W. keeps it in clover. He told me that in the spring, when the ground is moist and mellow, he goes over it and sows the seed in the places where it is needed, and it then has a good set in clover.

President Stevens—Does he do that every year, or every other year?

Mr. Williams—Every other year.

Mr. Flick—Whenever it begins to show that it is about to play out, he cuts the clover and weeds and other things that may come up in June, and leaves it on the ground as a mulch. The clover keeps the ground in fine condition to support and feed the trees, so that they are able to bear a fine crop. The clover will do that. He pastures his orchard with pigs frequently to pick up the fruit that is down. This accomplishes a result somewhat similar to spraying, as the pigs eat the wormy fruit up and destroy the codling moth.

Mr. Evans—What do we spray for? I spray to kill the curculio, but my spraying seems to be unsuccessful. When I didn't spray, I had just as good apples as when I did. I spray just after the bloom falls. I do not spray when the trees are in blossom, for if I did I would kill all of my neighbors' bees. The curculio bites the fruit, does not sting it. It then lays an egg in the apple, and the apple hatches the worm, and the worm works into the apple and destroys it and it drops off. This is more especially true with the plum. I spray just the minute the blooms are off the tree. I like to spray the first week, for if I wait until the second week, I am unsuccessful. The curculio makes the apple wormy. I had a few yellow transparents of this kind, but not many.

Mr. Williams—I spray to kill the codling moth, and I spray with Paris green. The codling moth lays a egg, but when it gets a dose of Paris green it dies.

President Stevens—When do you spray for the codling moth?

Mr. Williams—Immediately after the bloom falls.

President Stevens—And then in ten days after that spray again?

Mr. Williams—Yes, in ten or fifteen days.

The Scientific American tells of a new remedy for treating San Jose scale, all house plants. Three oz. cake, makes

which is to spray the trees with crude petroleum. After the oil spray has been upon the trees ten to fifteen minutes the trees are again sprayed with caustic alkali solution, which neutralizes the oil, transforming it into a soapy substance. It is claimed that the oil destroys insects in a few minutes, and that the subsequent spray of caustic alkali solution destroys the injurious effects of the oil upon the trees and foliage. The writer would doubt the expediency of applying any kind of oil to the foliage of a tree, but would not hesitate to apply after the foliage has fallen; but would recommend great care in so doing and would prefer testing it on a small scale.

MAKING DRY BORDEAUX MIXTURE

At one of the sessions of the meeting Prof. Bird, acting chemist of the experiment station, gave a practical demonstration of his plan of making "dry bordeaux mixture," which is used in the dust process of spraying, which has been developed in Missouri. Prof. Bird said that the ordinary process of slaking lime with a copper sulphate solution does not produce a fungicide which is effective. His method of producing this fungicide is as follows:

Break up into small lumps seventy or eighty pounds of quick lime and spread it out so that it will become air-slaked. When slaked and perfectly dry sift it through a sieve with 100 meshes to the inch. Dissolve four pounds of copper sulphate in two and a half gallons of water—this makes a strong copper sulphate solution. Pour gradually two and a half gallons of water over four pounds of good quick lime in such a manner as to slake it to the finest powder; and give a good milk of lime solution; let this cool. Put sixty pounds of the sifted air-slaked lime into a shallow box—one in which the material can be well worked with a hoe or shovel. Pour the well stirred milk of lime and the copper sulphate solution at the same time into a third vessel, one person pouring one of the mixtures and another the other, so that they shall become mixed as the two are poured together into the third vessel; stir until the whole is well mixed. This will produce a thick mixture of a deep blue color. Pour this immediately into a double flour sack (one inside the other), which will act as a filter; squeeze out most of the water. This wet, blue material should not be allowed to dry as the copper will crystallize, but stir it and add the sixty pounds of air-slaked lime which will absorb the moisture. Pulverize the whole mass carefully.

VALUABLE FORMULAS FOR SPRAYS.

For Rots, Mildew, and all Fungous Diseases on Tree, Etc.—Bordeaux mixture: Copper sulphate 4 pounds, quicklime 4 pounds, water 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 50 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use.

For All Soft Body or Sucking Insects, Cabbage Worms, Etc.—Kerosene emulsion—Hard soap 1-2 ounce, boiling water 1 gallon, kerosene 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 10 times before applying.

For San Jose Scale—Stone lime 50 pounds, flowers of sulphur 50 pounds, stock salt 50 pounds, water 150 gallons. The time of application should be late winter or early spring, before the trees have made a start.

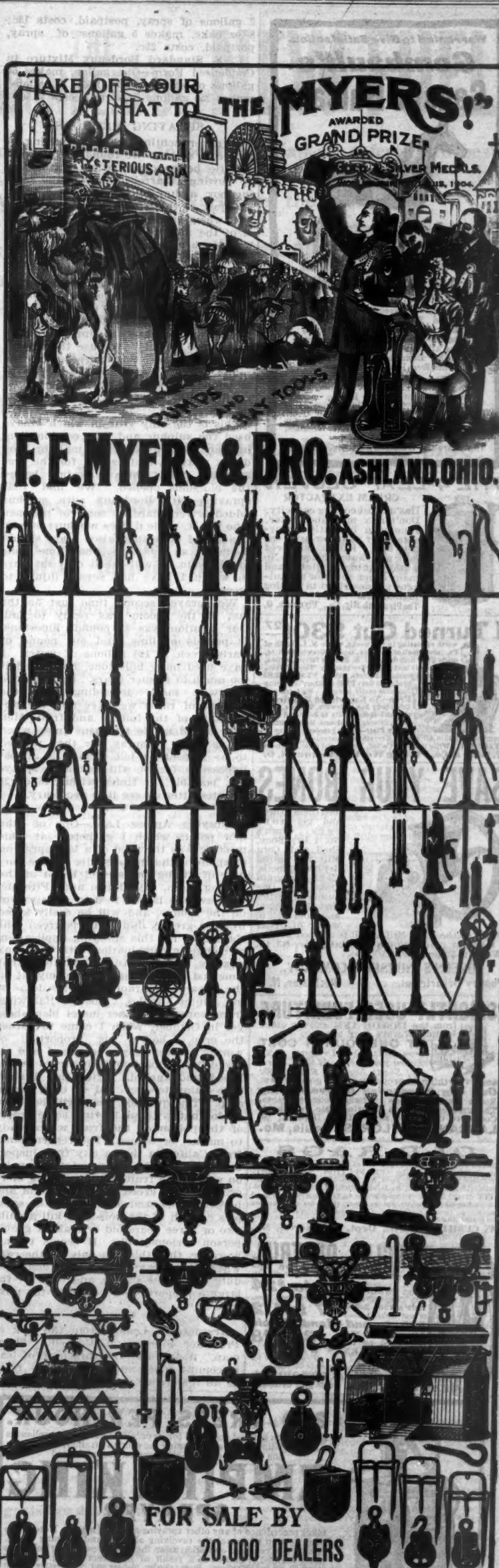
See Whale Oil Soap, it is better for home use.

For Insects that Chew, Potato Bugs, Etc.—Paris Green (Arsenites)—Paris green 1 pound, water 250 gallons. If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, one pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. Paris green and Bordeaux can be applied together with perfect safety. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties.

For Disinfecting Stables, Cattle Cars, Cellars, Etc.—In proportion of unslaked lime 1 pound, best carbolic acid, or Pearson-Creolin, or Creol oil, 1 ounce. Pour the acid on the unslaked lime, then slake as for whitewash and spray thoroughly sides, floors, etc.

Whale Oil Soap for Scale, Cabbage Worms—Reduce with soft water for scale, make thick paint and apply to trees with brush in winter. For spray add 5 to 8 gallons soft water to 1 lb. Whale Oil Soap. Costs 15c lb., 2 lbs. 25c.

Use Sulpho-Tobacco Soap for rose bushes. It is also a valuable fertilizer for



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As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bone Throat, etc. it is invaluable. Every bottle of Gauistic Balsam sold is warranted to do its work. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

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Has utmost cooling capacity. Don't mix milk and water. Inner can instantly removable. Air chamber over entire can. Patent improved milk and water faucet. No water required in winter, and many other superior advantages all described in catalog mailed free.

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worth of plating in two weeks, writes M. L. Smith of Pa. (used small outfit). Rev. Geo. F. Crawford writes, made \$750 first day, J. S. Mills, a farmer, writes, can easily make \$1000 day plating. "I made \$50 profit one day, \$25 another." Plating business easily learned. We teach you free—No Experience Required. Everybody has tableware, watches, jewelry, and other goods to be plated with silver, gold and other plating. Heavy Plate—silver plate, etc. No tools required. Outfits all sizes. Everything guaranteed. **LEARN US START YOU.** Write today for Catalog, Address and Offer. Address F. Gray & Co., Plating Works, Cincinnati, O.

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feed them to hens and get more eggs. Green's No. 1 Dry Bone, Shell and Corn Mill will grind dry bones, shells, all kinds of grain, gravel, etc. One customer writes that his ground and sold \$105.00 worth of oyster shells on the No. 1 Mill and it is as good as new. Regular price, \$25.00. Special price, \$3.45. Weight, 25 pounds. Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY,
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Iron Beds, \$60; Dressers, \$2.50; Extension Tables, \$3.50; Chairs, 25c; Sheets, 10c; 9x12 Rug, \$5.00; and everything in proportion. All good as new. Our Big Warehouse is Overflowing. Room must be made to handle our contracts. The greatest Bargain Clearing Sale ever held. Complete Catalogue sent FREE. Dept. A. W. LANCAN & TAYLOR, St. Louis, Mo.

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shipped with "PERFECTION" Dyed, washable and beautiful. All sizes and colors. The "PERFECTION" are the FASTEST dye made against light, soap and acids. They are clean, safe, easy to use, and color DOUBLE THE QUANTITY of old dyes. To enable you to try them we will send six packages, any colors, for 40 cents, three for 25 cents, or one for 10 cents. Catalogue of 70 popular colors with Dyed and Washed Cards sent free.

W. CUSHING & CO., Dept. 8, Foxcroft, Me.

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200 TREES PER HOUR.

For work on a grand scale and for its excellent automatic appliances for agitating liquid and cleaning the suction strainer, preventing clogging of pump and nozzles, the celebrated

EMPIRE KING SPRAYER

takes precedence of any other spraying machine made. Note in the open section of barrel the revolving agitator and cleaning brush. Both are in constant operation as an incident of pumping. Valve is never scalped or burned as a result of imperfect mixing. Size of barrel 60, 100, and 160 liters. Brass cylinder, plungers and valves secure greatest economy and the freedom from corrosion. Every consideration urges it as the pump for large sprayers. We also manufacture the Monarch, Garfield Knapsack and many other kinds and sizes of sprayers. Write for our excellent book on spraying, sprayers, old and new spraying formulas, etc. Mailed free.

Field Force Pump Co., 226 Eleventh St., Elmira, N. Y.

2 gallons of spray, postpaid, costs 13c; 8 oz cake, makes 5 gallons of spray, postpaid, costs 28c.

U. S. Standard Bordeaux Mixture in Condensed Form—One gallon, makes 50 gallons of spray, costs \$1.00; 5 gallons, makes 250 gallons of spray, costs \$4.50.

SPRAYING METHODS

In experimenting with the mixing of lime and sulphur we found that we got a little better combination of the two by putting a barrel of lime in the slaking box, adding enough water to slake, and just as the bubbling ceased and the heat was greatest, we added a half bushel of the flour of sulphur after rubbing it through a sieve, says report Missouri State Society. It is easier to mix while the solution is yet thick. After mixing thoroughly we put in water enough to make in all 100 gallons, then put it into the spray tank and applied to the trees with the pump, the gage showing a pressure of 40 to 60 pounds. We use the "Boss" nozzle, and for this purpose use the round orifice. Sometimes I added 25 or 30 pounds of salt to this mixture, and again I did not, for I felt like it was useless.

This is the only year in which I have used the sulphur and lime combination, in place of lime alone, in making Bordeaux mixture, and used it for the first spraying only, which was just before the blossoms opened. We find that spraying with Bordeaux with sulphur added is very hard on some of the men who use it, while it does not hurt others. It is hard on teams, also. Care should be taken, as it is worse than lime alone on the skin. I will use it only in years in which I have had severe injury to trees.

We sprayed second time just as the last of the bloom was ready to fall. Our solution was 12 pounds bluestone, 18 pounds of lime, and one pound of Paris green to 100 gallons of water. I have used more bluestone, but found it too much in former years. I spray once or twice more, depending upon the amount of rains we have and the appearance of the foliage and fruit. Men have asked me to let them know when I was going to spray, for they wanted to be present. I tell them it is almost impossible, for we will commence spraying, possibly, at times within 15 or 25 minutes after we see it is necessary.

Spraying Apples Late.—One of the new points which I gathered at this meeting was the need of a late spraying of apples with some arsenite for the purpose of killing the second brood of the codling moth, says Farm and Fireside. I believe the larvae feed to some extent on the foliage, and will be easily killed by even greatly diluted Paris green. The right time for this spraying application, of course in combination with Bordeaux mixture, is during August. At about that time last year I congratulated myself on the apparent extraordinary freedom of my winter apples, mostly Baldwins, from worms and other insect blemishes; yet in October, when I came to gather the crop, I had a big proportion of wormy apples, simply because I had allowed the codling-moth to rear its second brood undisturbed. After this I shall take pains to get rid of that worm crop. The question then will be how to do that without leaving some traces of the poison on the fruit when ready to market or to use. The report comes from California that a city fruit-inspector there found many of the apples on sale in the fruit stores carrying more or less Paris green about the stem and blossom ends, and on some of the samples enough of the poison to kill a child two or three years old or make a grown person seriously ill. It seems to me, however, that this can only be the case where the spraying has been done unduly late in the season, and with far too large a proportion of poison in the mixture.

Arsenate of Lead.—From the talk of Professor Slingerland, Cornell's "bugman," it appears that arsenate of lead is coming more and more to the front as an insecticide, says "Farm and Fire-

side." Paris green has been tried for the plum-curculio for years, usually with very indifferent results. Now arsenate of lead, at the rate of four pounds to fifty gallons of water, if found quite effective against both the quince and the plum curculios. Some headway has even been made against such a bad customer as the rose-chafer, but the proportions found necessary in this case were five pounds to fifty gallons of water. For the grapeberry-worm, Professor Slingerland recommended early spraying with arsenate of lead, at the rate given for curculio. A reader has just asked me in what strength I have used arsenate of lead for the yellow-striped cucumber-beetle. From one to two pounds to fifty gallons of Bordeaux mixture. I believe, has been my usual application, being frequently repeated. This coming season I propose to make it much stronger. I have never seen any plant injured by it, no matter how strong the dose was made, and I believe that four pounds of the arsenate to fifty gallons of Bordeaux mixture will not harm the vines, but kill every beetle.

Spraying Trees.—A reader of Farm and Fireside asks about spraying an orchard of seventy-five trees, nearly half of them apple, the remainder pear, plum, cherry and peach. He has no experience in this field, but fails to state for what purpose he wishes to spray. If for the San Jose scale, then I would advise him to buy a barrel of crude petroleum of not less than forty-three-degree test, and with a good barrel sprayer (hand-power) apply this oil in a very fine spray all over the trees at the time when the buds are just beginning to break, spraying from the wind side, preferably when the wind is blowing briskly, and again soon after, and when the wind has shifted to the opposite direction. This will clear out the scale, and possibly some insect enemies. For scab, however, as well as for the codling worm and other insects, we must follow this up with several applications, at proper intervals, of Bordeaux mixture to which some arsenical poison is added. More difficult is the prevention of fruit-rot in cherries, plums and peaches. It can be accomplished to a certain extent by means of spraying every few days during the ripening stages of these fruits with a very weak simple solution of copper sulphate, say one fourth of a pound to 100 gallons of water.

Professor S. A. Beach.



Professor Beach who has done thorough work as horticulturist at the New York Experiment Station at Geneva has recently been elected Professor of Horticulture in the Iowa State College. Professor Beach is a New York man and a former graduate of the Iowa State College. Before entering that college he had secured practical information as a horticulturist by working in a nursery, thus familiarizing himself with trees.

Professor Beach has, by his modesty and by this thorough work, endeared himself to the fruit growers of New York State. No horticulturist has ever done better work here. His work has been

thoroughly appreciated. He is now engaged in writing an exhaustive report on Pomology, for which the state of New York has made a special appropriation of \$20,000. Professor Beach has our best wishes in his coming work for Iowa. We congratulate our Iowa friends in having such a capable and efficient man in their service.

If we look down, then our shoulders stoop. If our thoughts look down, then our character bends. It is only when we hold our heads up that our body becomes erect. It is only when our thoughts go up that our life becomes erect.—A. McKensie.



ADVICE TO FRUIT PLANTERS. PREPARING THE GROUND.

The first thing to do when tree planting time comes in the spring is to make all haste to get the ground in order. Early planting is better for almost everything in the way. It is a great mistake to dig holes for trees in hard ground, with the intention of afterwards plowing it; for there is much less opportunity to do it, even provided, the intentions are carried out. It may not be possible to take time to plow the entire surface of the ground to be planted to orchard before the planting is done, but strips where the rows are to be should be plowed. My plan is to first mark the ends of all the rows with stakes and then use at least one pole at each end to guide the plowman in laying them off straight. I start on either side of the row far enough to allow the plow to make three rounds before coming to the center, where the dead furrow will be, and this should be made as deep as possible. This plowing out the tree rows adds greatly in the digging of holes in which to plant the trees. After the trees are planted the furrows should all be thrown back towards the trees and the rest of the ground plowed. Sometimes trees are foolishly set in fields that have been seeded to small grain, which is very injurious to them. They need to have some crop grown on the ground they partially occupy that will require the best of tillage.

BUY DIRECT IF POSSIBLE.

It is an excellent plan to get trees or any other kind of nursery stock directly from the nursery. Agents are sometimes honest and trustworthy and often they are not. I have often gone with my wagon to the nursery and seen the trees dug and packed ready for taking home. In such cases I was very sure they were all right and scarcely ever lost one in resetting them. But there are few who live near enough the nurseries to do this way. The next best plan is to get them by direct shipment.

IN CASE OF FREEZING.

When trees or plants of any kind are received from a nursery there should be no trifling with them. It may have been cold weather while they were in transit or it may be so at the time of their receipt. If so, the greatest care must be used in handling them. If it is certain or even probable that the contents of the box or bale has been or is frozen it should be buried bodily in moist earth and allowed to remain until completely thawed. If haste is necessary, in order to get things planted very soon the whole box or package may be put in a pond of water, or the trees taken out and submerged until the frost is completely out of them, which will not be longer than a few hours in water. In the earth it may require several days, especially if the box is large. When the thawing is done slowly and without contact with the open air the freezing has almost no harmful results, but otherwise, the damage may amount to utter loss.

HEELING IN.

In any case there should be no more delay than is absolutely necessary to get everything planted, but heeling in is usually a necessity, unless there is so little that it can be planted out within a few hours. Do not risk leaving things out of the ground over night. It might turn cold suddenly and freeze the roots, even if they are well covered with moss and straw. Put them in the ground; that is, heel them in at once. Dig a trench large enough to admit of burying the roots well under the ground. Do this before unpacking the trees. Place the bundles with their roots in the trench and cover them with mellow earth, filling it well in among them. Then all will be safe against sudden changes and drying out.

PRUNING ROOTS AND TOPS.

It is easy enough to plant trees well, but many will not do as well as they know, and there are some who do not fully understand how to plant. Every reasonable person knows that the roots of whatever is to be planted would be put in the ground in as nearly a natural condition as possible. Some claim that it is best to cut them back to mere stubs, and this plan works well in some soils and climates, especially in the South, but generally it does not work well. Moderate pruning of the roots is what I have found to give the best results. The tops of most fruit trees and plants should be cut back considerably, and peach, plum and cherry trees are better if

PAPERS
WANTERS.
OUND.

tree planting is to make in order. for almost is a great loss in hard afterwards less opportunity. The intention may not be the entire planted to be done, but should first mark stakes and each end to mark them off side of the plow to bring to the row will be, as deep as possible. tree rows of holes in the trees should all be open and the Sometimes trees that have which is very hard to have around them require the

trinned to mere straight sticks about two feet high. This can be done before planting, and with pruning shears, but I generally do it with my knife just after each tree is set. It should never be deferred later than that time; for it is important to reduce the surface as much as need be, to lessen evaporation, and give proper direction to the top that is to be formed. I always try to train to a central stem, with lateral branches coming out from it. This ideal cannot often be attained, but I always have it in mind when I am pruning young trees. I also cut back the tops of berry bushes and grape vines very severely at planting time. They will grow of much better for it.

PUDDLING.

Never neglect to puddle the roots before planting if possible. I do this with everything I plant, and have always found that it paid. It is simple and easy to do. A hole is dug near where the trees are heeled in and large enough to take in the roots of several at once. Two feet wide and a foot deep is about right. If the ground is not naturally sticky then clay should be got and put in the hole, to which water is added and stirred into thin mud. It should be just thick enough to coat the roots when dipped into it. It is better to dip a few at a time, as the planting progresses, than a large lot at once; for there is less time in which it may dry before planting. This gives little chance for the roots to become dry while being carried to where they are to be set, and when the soil is put next to them, although it may be very dry, it will stick closely to them.

PACK THE SOIL WHEN PLANTING.

It is a matter of much importance to pack the soil firmly about the roots when planting. In planting trees after the roots have been placed and a little earth filled in it should be tramped hard; and then more filled in, the upper roots placed and more tramping done. In this way the hole should be packed with moist earth to a little above the level of the soil.

With strawberry and other small plants the same principle should be applied—but in a somewhat different manner. A dibble or spade is thrust in the ground, the roots dropped into the hole thus made and the same tool thrust into the soil near enough to press it firmly against the roots.

H. E. Landmarks.

Grafting Wax.—My recipe for grafting wax is as follows: One pound beeswax, 1 pound raw linseed oil, 6 pounds resin. Melt together and work the same in the usual manner being careful since if this mixture is overturned on the hot stove it may burn up the house. By using a little more oil the wax is softer and can be used earlier in the season. There is no danger of its running in hot weather as it forms a tough skin or coating on the outside within twenty-four hours. I was formerly a Rochester man but am now living in Michigan. I like Green's Fruit Grower very much and my son is also a subscriber for it. A. S. Bacon, Mich.

A Book on Poultry Keeping.

Have you read Green's American Poultry Keeping? A booklet in stiff paper covers published by Chas. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y. This is the season when you will need such a book, therefore allow us to call your attention to it. It gives 999 suggestions to poultry keepers. It is illustrated and treats of hatching, of various diseases, of feeding, of the different breeds, tells you how to construct poultry houses, tells about the incubators, about turkey raising, how to keep eggs, etc., etc. Price 25 cents. This booklet is mailed free as a premium to all who send 50 cents for Green's Fruit Grower 1 year who claim this premium when sending their money.

The blackberry continues to bear a long time in the same plantation. I have known blackberry patches to remain productive for 10, 15 and 20 years, but now I hear of one in Ohio that has borne well for 25 years. The variety was Snyder which is one of the hardiest of all blackberries. The blackberry is a valuable fruit, highly prized by the housewife for making pies, jams and for eating with cream and sugar the same as strawberries. Where the blackberry grows wild in its perfection the ground is mulched each year with an abundance of leaves. In a small clearing at the side of timber land, therefore if you have a garden patch and desire a abundance of the fruit mulch the plants heavily with straw manure, leaves or other litter.

Look not mournfully into the past. It comes not back again. Wisely improve the present. It is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear and with a manly heart. Long fellow.

THE OIL-GAS NEW FUEL

Ohioan's Remarkable Invention—Claimed to be the cheapest, safest, and best yet found. Invents a new Oil-Gas Stove that burns about 90% air, 10% oil-gas. A Miniature Gas Works in the Home.

A Godsend to Women Folks—Every family can now have gas for cooking made from Kerosene Oil at a cost of only about ONE-HALF CENT PER HOUR.

How delighted the ladies will be to save one-third to one-half on fuel bills—all the drudgery of carrying coal, wood, ashes, dirt, etc., and be able to enjoy cool kitchens this summer.

Most Wonderful Stove Ever Invented—Nothing else like it—Entirely different from the kind seen in stores.

HOW OUR READERS CAN MAKE MONEY THIS SUMMER.

NOT DANGEROUS LIKE GASOLINE

And liable to explode and cause fire at any moment. This stove is so safe that you could drop a match in the oil tank and it would go out.

This Oil-Gas Stove does any kind of cooking that a coal or gas range will do—inaluable for the kitchen, laundry—summer cottage—washing—ironing—camping, etc. Splendid for canning fruit—with a portable oven placed over the burner splendid baking can be done.

Another Important Feature

Is the invention of a small Radiator Attachment which places over the burner makes a desirable heating stove during the fall and winter so that the old cook stove may be done away with entirely.

While at the factory in Cincinnati the writer was shown thousands of letters from customers who were using this wonderful oil-gas stove, showing that it is not an experiment but a positive success and giving splendid satisfaction, and as a few extracts may be interesting to our readers we reproduce them:

L. S. Norris, of Vt., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel—at least 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. over wood and coal."

Mr. H. D. Arnold, of Nebr., writes: "That he saved \$4.25 a month for fuel by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. That his gas range cost him \$5.50 per month and the Harrison only \$1.25 per month."

J. A. Shaffer, of Pa., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stove makes an intense heat from a small quantity of oil—entirely free from smoke or smell—great improvement over any other oil stove. Has a perfect arrangement for combustion—can scarcely be distinguished from a natural gas fire."

Mr. H. B. Thompson, of Ohio, writes: "I congratulate you on such a grand invention to aid the poor in this time of high fuel. The mechanism is so simple—easily operated—no danger. The color of the gas flame is a beautiful dark blue, and so hot, seems almost double as powerful as gasoline."

Mrs. J. L. Hamilton, writes: "I am delighted Oil-Gas Stoves so much nicer and cheaper than others—no wood, coal, ashes, smoke, no pipe, no wick, cannot explode."

Hon. Ira Eble, J. P., of Wis., writes: "Well pleased with the Harrison—far ahead of gasoline. No smoke or dirt—no trouble. Is perfectly safe—no danger of explosion like gasoline."

Chas. L. Bendke, of N. Y., writes: "It is a pleasure to be the owner of your wonderful Oil-Gas Stove—no coal yard, plumbing—ashes or dust. One match lights the stove and in ten minutes breakfast is ready. No danger from an explosion."

Edward Wilson, of Mo., writes: "The Harrison very satisfactory—sold five stoves first day I had mine."

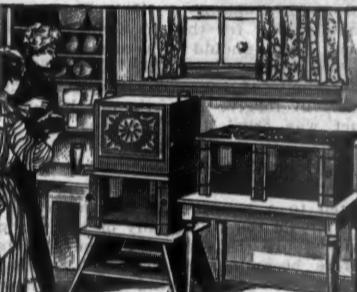
J. H. Halman, of Tenn., writes: "Already have 70 orders."

This is certainly a good chance for our readers to make money this summer.

Hundreds of other prominent people highly endorse and recommend oil-gas fuel and there certainly seems to be no doubt that it is a wonderful improvement over other stoves.

The writer personally saw these Oil-Gas Stoves in operation—in fact, uses one in his own home—is delighted with its working and after a thorough investigation can say to our readers that this Harrison Oil-Gas Stove made by the Cincinnati firm is the only perfect burner of its kind.

It is made in three sizes 1, 2 or 3 generators to a stove. They are made of steel throughout—thoroughly tested before shipping—sent out complete—ready for use as soon as received—nicely finished with nickel trimmings and as there seems to be nothing about it to wear out, they should last for years. They seem to satisfy and delight every user, and the makers fully guarantee them.



HOW TO GET ONE.

All our lady readers who want to enjoy the pleasure of a gas stove—the cheapest, cleanest, and safest fuel—save $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ on fuel bills and do their cooking, baking, ironing, and canning fruit at small expense should have one of these remarkable stoves.

Space prevents a more detailed description, but these oil-gas stoves will bear out the most exacting demands for durability and satisfactory properties.

If you will write to the only makers, The World Mfg. Co., 5832 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and ask for their illustrated pamphlet describing this invention and also letters from hundreds of delighted users you will receive much valuable information.

The price of these stoves is remarkably low, only \$3.00 up. And it is indeed difficult to imagine where that amount of money could be invested in anything else that would bring such saving in fuel bills, so much good health and satisfaction to our wives.

DON'T FAIL TO WRITE TO-DAY

For full information regarding this splendid invention.

The World Mfg. Co. is composed of prominent business men of Cincinnati, are perfectly responsible and reliable, capital \$100,000, and will do just as they agree. The stoves are just as represented and fully warranted.

Don't fail to write for Catalogue.

\$40.00 Weekly and Expenses.

The firm offers splendid inducements to agents and an energetic man or woman having spare time can get a good position paying big wages by writing them at once and mentioning this paper.

A wonderful wave of excitement has swept over the country, for where shown these Oil-Gas Stoves have caused great excitement. Oil-Gas fuel is so economical and delightful that the sales of these stoves last month were enormous and the factory is rushed with thousands of orders.

Many of our readers have spare time, or are out of employment, and others are not making a great deal of money, and we advise them to write to the firm and secure an agency for this invention. Exhibit this stove before 5 or 10 people and you excite their curiosity and should be able to sell 5 or 10 and make \$100.00 or \$150.00 a day. Why should people live in penury or suffer hardships for the want of plenty of money when an opportunity of this sort is open?



—no smoke—no dirt—simply turn it off and expense ceases. For cheapness it has no equal."

Agents are doing fine—Making Big Money.

WONDERFUL QUICK SELLER.

Geo. Robertson, of Me., writes: "Am delighted with Oil-Gas, so are my friends—sold twelve orders in three days."

A. B. Shimp, of Texas, writes: "I want the agency—in a day and a half took over a dozen orders."

My Wife and Child.

The tattoo beats—the lights are gone
The camp around in slumber lies;
The night with solemn pace moves on,
The shadows thicken o'er the skies;
But sleep my weary eyes hath flown,
And sad, uneasy thoughts arise.

I think of thee, oh! dearest one,
Whose love my early life hath blest—
Of thee and him—our baby son—
Who slumbers on thy gentle breast.
God of the tender, frail and lone,
Oh! guard the tender sleeper's rest.

And hover gently, never near—
To her whose watchful eye is wet—
To mother, wife—the doubly dear,
In whose young heart have freshly met
Two streams of love so deep and clear,
And cheer her drooping spirits yet.

Whatever fate those forms may show,
Loved with a passion almost wild—
By day—by night—in joy or woe—
By fears oppressed, or hopes beguiled,
From every danger, every foe,
Oh, God! protect my wife and child!

—Stonewall Jackson.

AUNT HANNAH'S REPLIES.

Dear Aunt Hannah.—My husband forty-five years old, recently inherited \$300,000. We have lived happily together for many years. Not long ago he suggested that I visit Boston stating that he would follow me in a few days after he finished some important business. He kissed me goodby at the station and this is probably the last time I shall ever see him. He wrote me that he was about to leave me forever. He packed up his clothing and taking all of his property except the house in which I live, left his native town for Honolulu with a strange woman of whom I know nothing. I am the most unhappy woman on earth. Can you give me any advice?—Sad Wife.

Aunt Hannah's Reply.—It is my opinion that your husband will soon become exceedingly weary of the woman with whom he has eloped. She must be a woman without principle and such a woman can seldom hold long the affections of any man. Wherever he goes he will have the consciousness that he has shamefully abused a true and loving wife who is as far superior to this woman with whom he has eloped as the heavens are higher than the earth. I should be much surprised if your husband does not return to you and beg for forgiveness. A man may imagine that it is an easy thing to leave his home, his wife, his relatives, his companions and seek a new home in a distant country, but this in fact is banishment, or exile. But few men can endure such a change of life. They continually long for the old home and associations. Should he return to you it is for you to say whether you will forgive him. If your love is very strong you will forgive him, though his conduct was cruel and villainous.

Dear Aunt Hannah.—1. What is the most up-to-date method of becoming engaged to a young lady in marriage? 2. Should the young lady or the young man secure the consent of her parents before becoming engaged? 3. What is the most suitable kind of ring for an engagement ring, and when should it be presented to the young lady? 4. What is the most up-to-date manner of asking the young lady's parents if he may have her hand in marriage? 5. Is it necessary for the newly married couple to say anything in return when friends congratulate them?

Aunt Hannah's Reply.—One: Do not attempt to be formal in any of the usual forms of social usage. "Jennie, I love you. Will you be my wife?" This is as good form as any but there are a thousand other forms that might be adopted. 2: The young people generally manage this affair among themselves as to how to get the consent of the parents. Sometimes it is done before engagement and sometimes after. 3: Do not be too formal in asking for the hand of the young woman, simply ask in a manly way for the hand of their daughter in marriage. 4: A diamond ring is considered the proper thing for an engagement ring, but poor people cannot indulge in diamonds therefore they must be suited with anything that is neat and appropriate. The sooner it is presented to the young lady after the engagement the better. 5: When friends congratulate you after you are married you can thank them which is the usual response, but you need not confine your remarks to any particular form.

A young man says that there are two young ladies, both good looking, cultivated, refined and all that man could wish as regards principle, etc., but one is delicate and wealthy, and the other in limited circumstances, but strong and healthy. He asks which of the two he should marry. The young man asks this question in good faith. He should mar-

ry the one he loves best. This is the only answer that can be given.—Aunt Hannah.

Japan Plum in Nebraska.



The plum tree shown in above photograph is bearing fruit the second year after planting, and the tree was shipped a long distance, having been grown at Rochester, N. Y. Mr. B. F. Seely, the owner, is delighted with this tree, which is the Burbank plum. He is not a large fruit grower, but delights in having a supply of large and small fruits in his home garden. Here is an idea for nurserymen. If the trees sell bear fruit generously and give satisfaction the buyer of those trees is inclined to be a lifelong patron of that nursery and the rival nurseries will have difficulty in stealing him away. But if the nurseryman sells worthless varieties that do not bear fruit, or that bear inferior specimens after long waiting, or if the trees perish through poor packing or careless handling on the part of the nurseryman the patron becomes discouraged and is not likely to patronize that nurseryman again. Sometimes the nurseryman is wrongfully blamed for trees not living, or not bearing, since many planters lack skill in planting or caring for their product. The nurseryman therefore should educate his patrons so far as is possible in planting and caring for the trees after they have been received by the purchaser.

The Mill Creek Philosopher.

Do not always offer a penny for the thought of your companion. The price may be out of proportion.

We must not live to eat, but merely eat to live—with permission of the Beef Trust.

Knowledge is power only when rightly used.

Truth may be the highest thing that man may reach, but many men carefully avoid wrenching their muscles in attempts to reach it.

In making a virtue of necessity don't mar the virtue by profanity.

When the wolf comes to the door, don't whimper. Bat him one between the eyes.

Look before you leap, and then pick out the softest spot possible.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Climbing the mountain's shaggy crest,
I wondered much what sight would greet,
My eager gaze whence'er my feet
Upon the topmost height should rest.

The other side was all unknown;
But, as I slowly toiled along,
Sweeter to me than any song
My dream of visions to be shown.

At length the topmost height was gained;
The other side was full in view;
My dreams—not one of them was true,
But better far had I attained.

—J. W. Chadwick's Poems.

—J. W. Chadwick's Poems.

As length the topmost height was gained;

The other side was full in view;

My dreams—not one of them was true,

But better far had I attained.

—J. W. Chadwick's Poems.

Gleanings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. William E. Noble.

While reading through Green's Magazine On every page that I have seen, I gather thoughts from Master's fold, Thoughts to ponder, to have and hold. It teaches the way of nature clear, Nature's lessons that draw God near.

In fold of flower, in leaf of tree, In peal of thunder, buzz of bee, In brook's soft gush, as it flows along, At sun's soft light, just as the dawn. I gather gleanings and store with care In Heaven's mansions, for the Master's there.

Continuation of Western N. Y. Horticultural Report.

Reported for Green's Fruit Grower.

Question: Shall we top-graft Greening trees thirty-five years old? Professor Beech replied, no.

Grand Duke Constantine apple is a favorite here. It is a bright red winter apple. Wolf River was reported very large like Alexander and seems difficult to distinguish from Alexander. The reporters' experience is that it is flatter in shape and not so bright red in color. Wolf River is preferred in the northwest on account of its hardness. Wagener is a beautiful and delicious apple liable to scald. The trees are short lived and should be used in orchards as fillers. It is a wonderful bearer. Roxbury Russett was mentioned as the only variety in an orchard which did not yield abundantly. Professor Beech advised this member to spray the trees before blossoming and three times after blossoming. The Vice-President showed beautiful specimens of Roxbury Russett. He and other members have found it remarkably productive and desirable. One member claimed that he kept this variety in bearing by applying wood ashes moderately each year, as far as the branches spread. He thus secured seven consecutive crops. Professor Beech advised applying phosphate to the soil about the Roxbury Russett. Mr. Wood manures his orchard each year lightly with barnyard manure and sprays thoroughly once before blossoming and three times after at least. His Roxbury Russett did not bear before he began this thorough spraying, now they bear every year. The spraying does the work.

Question: What shall we graft into Sweet Bough trees? Mr. Powell said graft the Sweet Bough. He sells Sweet Bough apples in Boston at \$4.00 to \$5.00 per barrel. It is a fine apple.

Baldwin. A member said Baldwin was all right if you grow it right. He had taken the prize at the recent St. Louis exhibition over Baldwins grown in the great Missouri apple region. You must cultivate, spray and thin the fruit by hand or you can thin it by sawing off the superfluous branches.

Maiden's Blush was a favorite with a large number of the members. It seems to be growing in popularity. It can be kept in winter, which is not generally known. It is in demand, buyers like it. Duchess apple is still a favorite in Western New York for a summer apple. Vice-President Wood has planted Maiden's Blush largely, also Wealthy. Duchess does not keep so well with him except when placed in cold storage.

Professor Craig said that Gravenstein liked the cold climate and succeeded best in Nova Scotia, in Canada and Michigan; not so well in New York state. It ripens prematurely. A member said that Alexander brought more annual profit than any other apple in Orleans county. One objection to growing Baldwin excessively is that they must be picked at a certain date, whereas if you have other varieties such as Maiden's Blush, ripening earlier you can manage your orchards more successfully. Many orchardists could not gather all of their Baldwins last year owing to the scarcity of labor. This applies to all kinds of small and orchard fruits. If you can divide the harvesting season into different periods by planting varieties that ripen at different dates you can harvest with less expense and greater ease.

(Continued next month.)

Man is ever greater than his tools. The death of self is the life of the soul. The best self-help is helping others. Altruism is the highest individualism. The shield of faith will not fit the back. We live to die that we may die to live. Love is the evidence of God's life in us. True religion is duty linked to the divine.

You cannot fatten your soul on furniture.

Full gratitude is the spring of free giving.

The infernal must fall before the eternal.

The poor in goods are often rich in grace.

God's work must be done in God's way. —Ram's Horn.

Who is Responsible for Bad Roads?

Farmers have unjustly been blamed and cursed for the bad roads that have so long existed in every part of this country. This is certainly a great mistake. Farmers are not the only people who use the public highways, therefore it is unjust to expect that farmers should bear all the expense of building highways. Are not the people of cities interested in good roads? If there were no highways the cities would not be supplied with fruits and other forms of food, and city people have many other uses for roads than in getting their supplies for the necessities of life. The state and the government itself is deeply interested in good roads fully as much as the farmer. Rome set a good example in road building. Two thousand years ago Rome built roads so good and substantial they remain to-day in fairly good condition. Rome could not have conducted her military operations without these improved roadways.

The bad roads of the United States have been a disgrace to this country and are still so in many localities. Statesmen and politicians have overlooked the necessity of state and government aid and encouragement in road making. At the present hour there are a few men such as Senator Armstrong of the New York State Legislature, and United States Representative Brownlow, who have done and are still doing much to encourage good road improvement. Several states have been interested in this subject, but the United States government has so far done nothing so far as I know. The time has come for the government at large to encourage road building. Congressman Brownlow has introduced, or will introduce a bill in Congress providing for the appropriation of over \$20,000,000 as a starter in this most important work. This bill should have the encouragement of every United States Senator and Congressman.

There are grown in California 16,192,876 bearing fruit trees and 13,209,211 non-bearing, covering an area of 452,252 acres, 8,000,000 trees were prune, 5,500,000 were peach, 3,500,000 orange, 3,000,000 apricots, 2,162,000 olive trees. We give figures in round numbers. The kinds of fruit grown in California are peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, prune, plum, apricot, grapes, figs, oranges, lemons and other fruits; to these we may add the almond and walnut. California fruit growers expend money more freely in planting and caring for fruit trees than fruit growers in the East and as a class seem to be more enterprising than eastern fruit growers. They are also progressive in their methods of growing, packing and shipping. The fact that they are able to grow fruits in California, and ship them across the continent and sell them in competition with fruits grown on the Atlantic coast, indicates the thoroughness of their methods.

Be discreet. Remember that the walls have ears, and let those words which, if repeated, would cause trouble, remain unsaid. Indulge not in scandal. Do nothing in secret that you would be ashamed to have done publicly.

An angry man is for the instant insane. His anger controls him absolutely, and he commits acts that he would not think of committing in his calmer moments. Every fit of anger shortens life. Anger severs friendship and life-long attachments. Form the habit of curbing your ire.

Is man immortal? Some people cannot grasp the thought of immortality, but think for a moment of the immortality of character. We can build character, but above all you must have character to begin with. Character is inherited, therefore in one sense we are living over again the lives of our ancestors and progenitors. Our children inherit certain tendencies of our character, and in this inheritance our character is immortal. By and by the earth will contain thousands of people who will inherit something of our character.

Texas is larger than all of New England with New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia united. Texas is larger than Germany or France. If the entire population of the United States was located in Texas that state would be none too thickly populated.

ANOTHER LIBERAL OFFER:

HOUSEKEEPER, POULTRY KEEPER, VICK'S MAGAZINE, FARM JOURNAL, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

All five papers one year, \$1.00. Publisher's price, \$2.00. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N.Y.

SOME FACTS ABOUT FARM CREAM SEPARATION

What the BEATRICE CREAMERY COMPANY, of Lincoln, Neb., the biggest, greatest and most successful creamery concern in the world, has to say of the De Laval Cream Separators and Farm Separation:

"The De Laval Hand Separator will make the farmer double the money over the old way of handling milk, and will prove twice as durable as the so-called 'just as good' hand separator.

"We have sold over 15,000 De Laval Separators since we inaugurated the Hand Separator system in the West, and we expect to add 5,000 more to this number during 1905.

"We are now operating over 600 separator cream receiving stations, with an agent at each point pleased to call on the farmer and explain how quickly he can pay for a De Laval Separator from what he is losing by dairying in the old way.

"We have paid as high as 25 and 30 cents per pound for butter fat each winter since 1900, and the future looks brighter for dairying than ever before.

"We have 20,000 satisfied patrons receiving our cream regularly, and at a low estimate will pay out over Three Million Dollars for cream during the year 1905."

What the Beatrice Company is doing, more than 2,000 other creamery concerns are doing on a comparatively smaller scale, everyone with satisfaction and success. Scarcely a successful creamery concern anywhere is to-day attempting the use or sale of other than De Laval machines. Nearly all who have tried other machines have either changed to the DE LAVAL or abandoned the handling of separators.

The DeLaval Separator Co.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS.
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PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



The Model Vehicles are built on the One Quality Plan, by a factory making only one quality of buggies and that—the best. One grade of materials, one class of Workmanship, and Price—that is the ONE QUALITY PLAN in a Nutshell.

You will find it an immense advantage to buy The Model Vehicles made on this plan and sold on One Month's Free Trial direct to the user. There is the quality consideration, the price advantage and the further safeguard of a two year guarantee.

The Model Catalogue gives full details of the One Quality Plan and shows how it will fit your vehicle requirements. Just a postal.

THE MODEL CARRIAGE AND HARNESS CO., 104 W. Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

21 years' experience building high-grade vehicles.

OUR \$50 CHALLENGE

TOP BUGGY is without question the greatest value ever offered. We CHALLENGE ANY FACTORY IN THE WORLD TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL FOR \$50. Sold on thirty days' free trial and a two years' written guarantee furnished with every buggy. Highest grade material, skilled workmanship, correct style, beautiful finish, light running, strictly "A" grade throughout. Cut this ad out, write for FREE vehicle catalogue to-day, telling you all about this wonderful offer. We own and operate the largest vehicle factory in the world. CONSUMERS CARRIAGE & MFG. CO., 2380 State St., Chicago, Ill.

BONE, SHELL AND GRAIN MILLS

Green's Green Bone Cutter runs easy, and cuts faster than some machines which cost half as much more. Balance wheel 21 1/2 inches. Price, without stand, only \$6.50; stand, \$2.00 extra.

Green's Dry Bone, Shell, and Corn Mill is in use by the best poultrymen all over the country. Price only \$8.45.

Improved Aluminum Leg Bands for Poultry, 75 cents per 100, postpaid; 50 for 45 cents; 25 for 25 cents. All postpaid.

A \$5.00 Root and Vegetable Cutter for \$3.50. A Five Gallon Food Cooker for \$4.00. Fifty Gallon Cooker, \$9.25. Poultryman's Spray Pump, \$2.50. Complete Caponizing Set, with book of instruction, postpaid, \$2.50. Handy Corn Sheller, with Pop Corn Attachment, 25 cents. Clover Cutter for 75 hens, \$2.00. SPECIAL POULTRY AND POULTRY SUPPLY CIRCULAR SENT FREE.

Address GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Supply Dept., Rochester, N.Y.

JOB LOT

The entire stock of the old reliable Climax vitrified clay bases will be sold at cost. They are just as good as the day they were made, but we can't use them because we are now making Climax Fence Posts with cement bases. Not because cement is better, but a little cheaper. These vitrified clay bases are not affected by frost, will not rot, rust nor burn, and with steel angle uprights make

FENCE and GRAPE POSTS

that will last forever.

We will supply you with angle steel uprights at just what they cost us at our contract price with the Steel Company for 1905. So line posts will cost you complete about 18¢ cents each. Exactly the same posts we have sold for years at 20 cents. Other posts in proportion. All you have to do is to place the upright in the base and put in cement to hold it in place. We offer these so very

CHEAP

because we want to sell them quick. No order accepted for less than 50 bases.

Write for catalogue and further information.

CLIMAX FENCE POST CO.
718 Marquette Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE PAINT SAMPLE OFFER



Cuts this ad out and mail to us, and we will send you free, by return mail, postpaid, our big New Paint Color Sample Book. This free book contains samples showing the exact color of every shade of ready mixed House, Barn, Graphite-Crescote, Floor, Roof, Mineral, Enamel and Buggy paint, also everything in paint and painter's supplies, including oils, varnishes, dry colors, stains, brushes, sundries, etc.

FREE BOOK HOW TO PAINT. With the color sample book we will also send you our free book *How to Paint*, showing by means of pictures and simple directions just how to paint any surface, how to paint a house, how to do a fine job, also just how much paint is required to cover a given space, how to order, how to select colors, kind of paint to buy, all valuable information, makes everything so plain that anyone can order and do the work successfully.

50¢ per gallon for highest grade Service Weather-Proof paint. House, Barn, Fence, Paint, 50¢ per gallon for highest grade ready mixed house paint. Our Sears, our own special ready mixed paint for houses, for wood, brick, stone or iron surfaces. The finest inside finish or coarsest outside work, is sold under our binding guarantee as the best paint made, will never deteriorate, surface, last twice as long, as one-half the cost of other paints, never blisters, bubbles, guaranteed for five years, and will look better at the end of five years than other paint will after one year. Testimonials from painters everywhere and color samples of Sears in our free color sample book. If you want to paint your house, barn or other buildings, don't buy any paint until you get this book. **SAVE ONE-HALF ON THE PAINT YOU NEED.** Ad 50¢ CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

"The Busy Man's Train."

Appropriate in its Name.

Appropriate in its Route.

Appropriate in its Character.

"The 20th Century Limited"

This is *The* century of all the ages. The New York Central—Lake Shore 20-hour train between New York and Chicago (the two great commercial centers of America) is *The* train of the century, and is appropriately named

"The 20th Century Limited"

A beautiful etching of this train printed on plate paper 24 x 32 inches ready for framing, will be sent free to any address on receipt of 50 cents, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

A WOMAN FLORIST
HARDY EVERBLOOMING
6 ROSES On their own roots.
ALL WILL BLOOM THIS SUMMER

Send to any address post-paid; guaranteed to reach you in good growing condition.

GERM ROSE COLLECTION

Double Brown, white flushed pink.
Yellow Gold, bright red.

Princess E. Willard, pure white.

Quoquet of Gold, golden yellow.

Wimble Davis, apricot pink.

Admiral Whaley, deep red.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

10 Carnations, the "Divine" Flower, "all colors," 25¢.

5 Prize-Winning Oryzopsis, 25¢.

10 Sweet Peas, "all colors," 25¢.

10 Sweet-Scented Tuberoses, 25¢.

10 Fuchsias, all different, 25¢.

10 Lovely Gladiolus, 25¢.

10 Super Penny Plants, 25¢.

10 Pansy Flower Seeds, all different, 25¢.

Any Five Collections for One Dollar, Post-paid

Guarantees satisfaction. Once a customer, always one. Catalog Free.

KATE ELLA V. BAILEY, Box 98 Springfield, Ohio

Our Small Fruit Department

HOW MUCH WORK ON SMALL FRUITS?

G. M. Watson of Illinois asks Green's Fruit Grower how much help he will have to employ on a 20 acre farm on which are 34-2 acres of strawberries, 4 acres of raspberries and 11-2 acres of blackberries in bearing. He also wishes to plant the coming season 4 acres of strawberries, 2 acres of raspberries and 5 acres of corn. He does not expect to do much work himself.

Reply: Much depends upon the character of the soil. Sandy soil is more easily prepared and more easily kept cultivated and hoed than heavier soil. Much also depends upon the kind of cultivation planned to be given. If ordinary cultivation is given it will not require half the help that would be required for the highest cultivation. He will rely upon transient help to pick the berries I assume. At a guess I will say that he will require at least three men, possibly more, continually to do this work and occasionally will have to have help in hoeing and planting in order to get through the work in due season.

Fruit growers must expect spells of bad weather when they cannot work on their fruit plantations but when the weeds grow rapidly. Therefore after the storms are over additional help is necessary.

strawberry bed do I want to supply my family with plenty of fruit during the season?" In answer, and on the supposition that strawberries will last a month from the earliest Crescents to the latest of the Kentucky, two or three quarts or more will be wanted daily for the table, for a moderate family. If the kinds are properly selected and managed, so as to give a continuous and tolerably regular supply, about three or four bushels will be enough for the season. A hundred bushels per acre is a fair crop, but two hundred are often obtained. One-twentieth of an acre ought to give a good family supply, and this would be a space one rod wide and eight rods long, or two rods wide and four rods long. Some skilled cultivators would get all they wanted from half this ground. But without intelligent management and proper selection, novices might have a large mass or ripe berries at one time and a very scant picking at another; and careless cultivators would allow their plants to become choked with grass and weeds, and give a very small supply of puny berries after the first or second year. Some men or families will be satisfied with smaller supplies of strawberries; and will obtain from eight square rods, a sufficient quantity of these, and plenty of raspberries, blackberries, and currants.

Where there are a hundred farmers who have apples and cherries growing upon their places there are not five who have an ample supply of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and currants. Many farmers have a grapevine or two of some old useless variety like Isa-

What's the Matter With Your Buggy?

Worn out? How badly? How's the running gear and body? Good? All right! We can fix the rest. We are **buggy doctors**.

Your buggy needs a new top and finish of paint. That will put style, wear and life into it again.

How does this offer strike you?

We will make you a new high-grade top to fit.

We will ship it to you by express all charges prepaid.

With the top we will send you absolutely free, express also prepaid, high-grade carriage finishing paint—either in one or two colors as you choose—to re-finish your entire buggy.

With the paint goes a first-class paint brush and full painter's instructions, together with material for removing the old paint—**also free**.

When the top and painting outfit arrives—which won't be long in coming as express travels fast—put the top on and re-finish your buggy.

How do you know you will be satisfied with the top when you get it?

That's the beauty of our plan of selling on trial.

We take the top back at par—give you every cent of your money back and prepay express charges both ways after you have had it 30 days if you want us to. We leave it all to you—no back talk from us if you return it.

The paint and brush—you would have the paint on your buggy and would have used the brush—wouldn't you? So we would not expect you to send that back, and it would be our free gift to you together with 30 days free use of the top, just for the trouble of trying our fair proposition.

"How do we come out on such a liberal offer?" you ask.

Well, the fact is we make such good buggy tops that no one wants to send them back. The top, together with the re-finishing outfit, makes an old buggy new at a very small expense.

If you want to buy a new buggy, re-finish the old one for a second buggy to use in bad weather and on muddy roads. If you want to sell or trade your old buggy it will bring at least twice as much with a new top and re-finish.

We manufacture every part that goes to make up vehicle-tops, cushions, seats, dashes, everything.

We can furnish you any part you want for a buggy.

We want you to have a sample of the material we use in our tops, and have some nice pocketbooks—bill size.

If you will send us your name and address, together with the name of one of your neighbors who might want a buggy top, we will print your name and address on one of these books and send it to you absolutely free, together with samples of linings, color card of paints, and our booklet "Old Buggies Made New," which tells all about our most liberal method of manufacturing buggy supplies and selling direct from factory to you.

Don't delay writing for this pocketbook until they are all gone. Do it now!

In your letter tell us how long you have used your buggy. Write for Cleveland Top Co. Catalogue No. 18.

The United Factories Company
Dept. 18 Cleveland, Ohio

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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FIRST QUALITY HUMAN HAIR, none better, (ordinary colors) at the following prices:
9 oz. 20 inches, \$9.90 3 oz. 24 inches, \$9.90
3 oz. 22 inches, 1.25 3 1/2 oz. 26 inches, 2.25
3 1/2 oz. 23 inches, 1.40 4 oz. 28 inches, 4.00
Grays, Blonds, etc., 1/2 to 1/4 more. Send sample of hair we will match perfectly. SWITCHES sent by mail on approval, to be paid for when received if satisfactory; otherwise return us by mail. Money refunded. Illustration Catalogue of Switches, Wigs, Ovis, Bangs, Pincers, etc., **THE OLD RELIABLE HAIR GOODS HOUSE**, ROBERTS SPECIALTY CO., 111 & 114 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

We sell more faultless fitting WIGS than all other dealers in Chicago. Our hair goods have been the standard for many years.

SCARF PIN GIVEN TO SUBSCRIBERS



While in New York recently I found in one of the largest Broadway stores a stickpin which I consider attractive as a gentlemen's scarf pin. The above photograph shows the design which we offer as a premium to each subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower who sends us 50 cents and claims this premium when subscribing. The pin is a green stone and is surrounded by what appears to be a network of little heads. This is a pin that any gentleman of taste can wear. A friend who has a \$200 pin wears this pin in his travels where he is afraid of losing his valuable diamond. This pin can be used by ladies in various ways. We are convinced that this pin will please the readers of Green's Fruit Grower, but do not fail to claim the pin when subscribing, since if you do not claim it at that time you cannot get it as it is impossible for us to look over the many thousand subscribers in order to trace your subsequent claim.

STRAWBERRIES FOR FARMERS.

No fruit grown is such a universal favorite as the strawberry. Everybody is fond of them, and I have often wondered why so few farmers attempt to grow them at all, says Ohio "Farmer." They seem to think there is some mysterious art about it that prevents any but the initiated from succeeding, while the fact is that they can be grown as successfully as any of the small fruits and garden vegetables and quite as easily if the necessary work is done at the proper time. In my neighborhood not one farmer in ten attempts to grow them at all and of those who try not one-half succeed. Many farmers excuse themselves by saying they have no place to plant them. Then I would make a place. Land is not so valuable that one can't afford to devote an eighth or sixteenth of an acre to the growth of this luscious fruit.

A mistake that many make who try to grow strawberries is in planting too small a patch. It is little more work to tend a patch one rod by ten than one by five. Above all don't plant a little square patch in one corner of the garden where all the work of tending has to be done with the hoe, for nine times out of ten the work will not be well done and the result will be a failure.

A few years ago one of my neighbors bought two hundred plants of some fancy variety, and set them in one corner of his garden in a bed like an onion bed about 12x12 feet; he only let them stand one year and got no berries of any account at all. He said: "It don't pay to raise strawberries any how."

A nice shaped patch and large enough for a family of eight or ten is one rod by ten. Fit the ground as early in spring as it will do to work, and fit it thoroughly, then lay it off in perfectly straight rows four feet apart; that will make four rows.

How Many Strawberries?—The question is frequently asked, "How large a

belle, or Catawba which does not ripen until after frost comes. When you consider that a dozen grape vines may be delivered at your door by mail for \$1.00, or 100 strawberries for less money, it would seem that there was no excuse for not having an abundance of small fruits growing in the garden of every farmer on the continent. Don't say that you can buy strawberries cheaper than you can grow them for this is not true. If it were true you cannot buy them as freely as you should have them. During the strawberry season the family should have all the strawberries it can consume; there is health and economy in the free use of grapes, blackberries, currants and other small fruits. With an abundance of these fruits upon the table there is no necessity of making pies and puddings, which are not only more expensive but are less wholesome than fresh gathered fruits.

CURRENTS.

All the currants we commonly grow are from the one species. The plant has been developed on the other side of the water. To the Hollanders, we are indebted more than to any other people for both the currant and the gooseberry. Both of those have been popular plants for five hundred years, and they have been given great attention. The red currant comes to this country from them. Currants are commonly propagated by cuttings; that is the usual and natural way of propagating them, but as to the particular methods growers will vary somewhat.—Professor Cran dall.

A rolling stone gathers no moss, but it is always given the right of way. The bread that is cast upon the water needs no pilot to a harbor.

Uneasy lies the head that has a New Year's resolution for a nightcap. It's an ill wind that blows of scandal. Every man is his own happiness maker.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Spring's Approach.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Martha Shepard Lippincott.

The maple buds are bursting,
And birds begin to sing,
As all mankind is longing,
To welcome the bright spring.
The little frogs are croaking,
Down in the meadow rill,
And how the hens are cackling,
For they cannot keep still.

When voices of all nature
Are singing of the Spring
And of the lovely flowers
That will surely bring,
Arbutus and sweet violets,
The first to come around
To see old Winter vanish,
Are peeping from the ground.

And then their dainty fragrance
Will kiss the breath of Spring,
While maid and lover, praises
Of their perfume will sing.
The youth intoxicated
With all the joys around,
Will grow supremely happy
As his sweetheart is found.

Into her willing ears he
Will pour his joy and love,
The while, their hearts seem swelling
And soaring far above,
In dreams, of blissful hours.
That for their lives will be;
They only love of springtime,
Before them, seem to see.

Planting Small Fruits.

The purchaser, as a rule, sets the raspberry and blackberry plants far too deep, says Practical Farmer. An examination of the plants will show that the roots are but few and are of a spreading nature. They really require to be but an inch or two below ground, as they were before being dug. But the inexperienced planter appears to imagine he is handling a small tree and sets the plants (canes) perhaps four to six inches under ground, which results in certain smothering out of the base of the canes, where the shoots for the next year are to form. Neither raspberries nor blackberries require to be but deep enough under ground to be fairly covered with soil.

Fixed in this way there would be but few complaints of the plants not growing. Strawberry plants are often destroyed in the same way. They are set so deep that the top of the crowns are underground or are low enough so that soil is washed over them with the first heavy rain. A little thought would often suggest to those about to plant about the proper depth to set plants. The proprietor of a nursery recently related to the writer how a lady had come to him complaining that the 50 asparagus plants he had furnished must have been dead when delivered, as she had but a dozen or so of live plants to show for her purchase. To prove what she said she had in her carriage one of the plants just dug up. She was first staggered by being told her "dead" plant was a live one, in fairly good condition. Then further inquiries developed the fact that she had set the plants a foot deep as advised by her gardener. It never struck her that it was quite impossible for the small two-year plants to struggle up through a foot of soil. It was late in the season, July, but she was advised to have the gardener take off at once, eight inches of the soil, as giving her a chance of saving the bed. The one accustomed to dig up plants soon learns the proper depth to set them. Even trees are often set deeper than need be. Note.—The above is good advice, but be careful to set deep enough. Either too deep or not deep enough is fatal.—Editor G. F. G.

The Blackberry Profitable.

It is not necessary to do any pruning the first year; the second year when the young growth reaches the height of two feet, it may be topped by pinching out the heart; the plant will then throw out lateral branches and give greater amount of bearing wood for the season's growth says Ohio "Farmer." After the fruit has been gathered the old canes must be removed from the ground, cutting with large pruning shears, and in the spring when the leaves begin to grow cut back the lateral branches to 15 to 18 inches, this will be all the pruning that is required. To overcome the objections named in the beginning of this article at picking time; get rid of all new suckers that have come up between the rows that might give trouble to the pickers in gathering the fruit, by mowing close to the ground with a short-bladed brier scythe, by this means you can quickly and easily get rid of this objection in gathering the fruit.

The growing of choice blackberries is easy, any one may grow them success-

fully and profitably if a few simple rules are observed. An acre well cared for should easily produce one hundred bushels, and double that amount we believe would be no uncommon yield if given extra care.

Another valuable feature about blackberries is the length of time that a plantation will continue to bear profitable crops. It is not necessary to renew the plantation every few years as is the case with other fruits, although it is generally supposed that they must be renewed after bearing a few good crops.

The ostrich would be nearly extinct at this date were it not for its wonderful plumes which are so highly prized by the ladies. The fact that these plumes are exceedingly valuable has led to the taming of the ostrich. This bird is now kept in restraint much the same as our domestic hens and turkeys. We should be glad that this noble bird has not become extinct. It has been known to be strong enough to carry a full grown man upon its back.

From milk they are now making various kinds of novelties such as door-knobs, backs of brushes and almost everything of that kind except billiard balls. The output made from milk can hardly be distinguished from celluloid. Celluloid is inflammable and is a dangerous thing to have about the house. A man came near having his eyes put out by smoking a pipe the stem of which was made of celluloid. A spark of fire from the burning pipe caught in the celluloid stem and it flashed up like a powder magazine.

From 250,000,000 to 275,000,000 bushels of potatoes are raised in this country every year, and yet there are annually imported from other countries no less than 150,000,000 bushels. Americans are certainly fond of the tubers.

Apples in England.—This year's fruit harvest throughout England is the most abundant ever known. Apples are showing a record crop. There is a glut of this fruit in the market.

Do You Get Two Copies of Green's Fruit Grower.

If you are receiving two copies of Green's Fruit Grower it indicates that the name of your post-office has been changed unknown to us, and that we are sending our magazine to the former name of your post-office as well as the new name. Or, it indicates that you have moved and that we are by mistake sending our magazine to your old post-office address as well as your new post-office address. Remember, therefore, that when you get two copies of our paper we are not aware of this fact and that we request you kindly to give us prompt notice by postal card. When you do this always give former name of your post-office as well as its present name.

In some of the fruit growing districts abroad, where the frost does much damage among the orchards, there exists a curious mode of protecting the trees from the cold. It is none other than the creation of an artificial fog. A cart is packed with wet straw, and at the bottom is a kind of stove filled with burning tar, and fitted with a revolving fan to regulate the draught. As the cart moves along a dense fog is caused by the heat from the tar passing through the wet straw. The vapor thus created rolls out in huge volumes and clings to the neighboring trees. The frost is thus thawed from the branches and the fruit is saved from injury.

The lovely girl hesitated.

"Tell me, Mr. Throgson," she said, "am I the first girl you ever loved?"

"I will be honest with you, Miss Eunice," replied the young man. "You are not. But you are far and away the most beautiful."

The rest was easy.—Chicago Tribune.

It is estimated that about 250,000 canary birds are annually reared by the peasants of Germany. Of these, 100,000 are shipped to the United States. The next greatest demand for the birds comes from England, which takes 50,000 birds annually.

"Tip Top" for You

No one can afford to be without a platform scale when any responsible party can have a **FREE 15-DAY TRIAL** of a "TIP-TOP" 800 lb. portable platform scale, mounted polished alder pine beam, hardened tool steel pivots, adjustable tool steel bearings and platform 18" x 20". Elegantly finished in carmine and black. **WARRANTED** absolutely free from all defects and guaranteed accurate and durable by "JONES HE PAY THE FREIGHT". If it suits send us \$5.00; if not, return the scale. It will not cost you a cent as we **PREPAY THE FREIGHT**. Sign or copy the coupon or send for full list of all kinds of scales at equally low prices. **JONES OF BINGHAMTON**, Binghamton, N. Y. My R. R. Station is My P. O. address is In 15 days after receipt I will send you \$5.00 or return the scale. Signed

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20th Century Wagon Box

 Stock Back and Bay Ladders. Made better than you expect. Thoroughly bolted, not nailed. Write Model Mfg. Co., Box 224, Muncie, Indiana.

MORE AND BETTER CIDER

 from less apples and more wine from less grapes are produced with our presses than with any other press made. The extra yield of juice soon pays for the press. A **HYDRAULIC PRESS** for custom work in your locality will pay a money-maker. Various sizes, hand or power. 25 to 800 barrels per day. Presses for all purposes. Also Steam Evaporators, Apple-butter Cookers, and **Gasoline Engines**. Fully Guaranteed. Catalog **FREE**. **THE HYDRAULIC PRESS MFG. CO.** NO. 2 MAIN STREET, MT. VERNON, OHIO or Room 736 S. No. 35 Cortland St., New York, N. Y.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED ALIVE. guaranteed. No stamp for booklet. Byron Field & Co., 102 State St., Chicago

This Washer Must Pay for Itself.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse, once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And, I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "all right, but pay me first, and I'll give back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Washer."

And, I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machines as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But, I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell all my Washing Machines by mail. (I sold 200,000 that way already—two million dollars' worth.)

So, thought I, it's only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now I know what our "1900 Washer" will do. I know it will wash clothes, without wearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand, or by any other machine.

When I say half the time I mean half—not a little quicker, but twice as quick.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, in less than 12 minutes, without wearing out the clothes.

I'm in the Washing Machine business for keeps. That's why I know these things so surely. Because I have to know them, and there isn't a Washing Machine made that I haven't seen and studied.

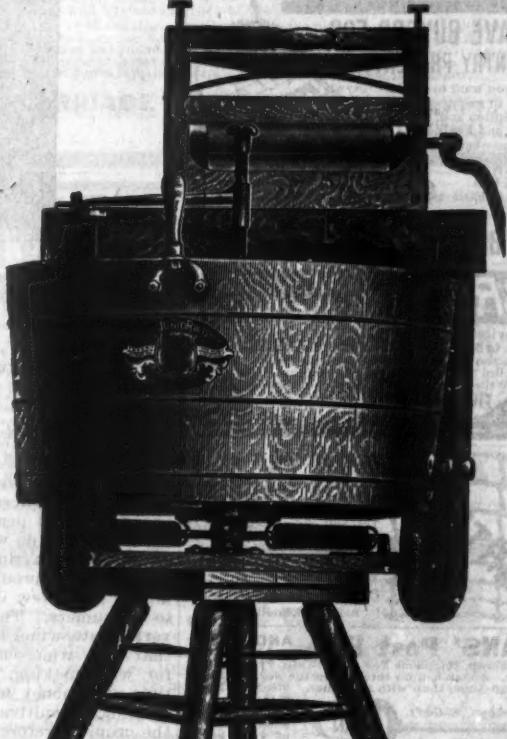
Our "1900 Washer" does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman. And, it don't wear the clothes, nor tray edges, nor break buttons, the way all other washing machines do. It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a Force Pump might.

If people only knew how much hard work the "1900 Washer" saves every week, for 10 years, —and how much longer their clothes would wear, they would fall over each other trying to buy it.

So said I, to myself, I'll just do with my "1900 Washer" what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only, I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer to do it first, and I'll "make good" the offer every time. That's how I sold 200,000 Washers.

Let me send you a "1900 Washer" on a full month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket. And if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight that way, too. Surely that's fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Washer" must be all that I say it is? How could I make anything out of such a deal as that, if I hadn't the finest thing that ever happened, for Washing Clothes,—the quickest, easiest and handiest Washer on Earth. It will save its whole cost in



a few months, in Wear and Tear on clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in Waaberwoman's wages. If you keep the machine, after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60¢ a week send me 30¢ a week, 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Now, don't be suspicious. I'm making you simple, straightforward offer, that you can't risk anything on anyhow. I'm willing to do all the risking myself! Drop me a line today and let me send you a book about the "1900 Washer," that washes Clothes in 5 minutes. Or, I'll send the machine on to you, if you say so, and take all the risk myself. Address me this way,—R. F. Bieber, Gen. Mgr. of "1900 Washer Co.", 689 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y., or 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada. Don't delay, write me a post card now, while you think of it.

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a pleasant, potent, and permanent invigorator for WOMEN, CHILDREN and MEN.

GET IT FROM YOUR DRUGGIST.

A GREAT COMBINATION.
RELIABLE POULTRY JOURNAL,
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Address one year for \$2.00.
Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

It takes a good dealer to sell right lamp-chimneys when wrong ones pay so much better.

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The Index tells you, in ten minutes, all you need to know for comfort with lamps and the saving of chimney-money; sent free; do you want it?

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Superior Cream Separator

Gets ALL the Cream. Complete separation in 40 to 90 minutes is made by circulation of cold water thru patented Center Column and Outer Jacket. Size 100. Water is used but do not mix. "Equal to \$150. machine." 40,000 Farmers use it.

We give a Binding GUARANTEE. We refund your money if not satisfied. The best investment on the farm. Write today for full particulars and testimonials.

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COLUMBIA VEHICLES and HARNESS are right.

The best known and used in the best the world over. We manufacture over 40 styles, including business wagons, and build to your order, if desired. We sell direct to you, at wholesale factory prices. It will pay you to write for our new Catalog, which explains our 30-day Free Trial plan.

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Heaviest Fence Made. All No. 8 Steel Wire 15 to 30 CENTS PER ROLL DELIVERED. We also sell direct to farmers at wholesale prices. Coiled Spring, Barb and Soft Galvanized Wire. Write for Fence Book showing 100 styles.

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\$10.00 FOR A MACHINE

That will weave fence at cost of wire & 50 cents money, enough (1000 feet) Steel Wire for 100 rods of fence. Agents wanted. Catalogue free.

Carter Wire Fence Machine Co., Box 55, St. Sterling, Ohio.

IWAN'S Post Hole AND WELL DRILL

For Fences, Telephone Post Holes, Wells, Pudding, etc. A man can do more than the work with an Iwan Auger than with any other. Used by U. S. Govt.

Agents Wanted.

IWAN

Agents wanted, or write us for particulars and circumstances of your tools you need on the farm. Sample a special price to introduce. IWAN BROTHERS, Department S, STREATOR, ILLINOIS.

Cutaway Tools for Large Hay Crops

CLARK'S Reversible Bush & Bog Plow.

Cuts a track 4 feet wide, one foot deep. Will plow a new cut forest. His double action Cutaway Harrow keeps the land true, moves 10 acres per day.

His Rev. Disk Plow cuts a furrow 5 to 10 inches deep, 14 inches wide. All of these machines will kill witchgrass, wild mustard, charlock, radish, sunflower, milkweed, thistle, or any foul plant. Send for circulars.

Cutaway Harrow Co., Higganum, Conn. U.S.A.

Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.—I received breeding cockerel to-day in fine condition. He is a very fine bird. I am more than pleased with him. I consider him the best one in town.—Allen P. Gaines, Granville, Mass.

An Old Time Vineyard.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower.—Thirty-five years ago I planted a vineyard twelve miles southwest of Rochester, N. Y. At that time vineyards were as scarce as hen's teeth in Western New York. There were a few daring men who dreamed of vineyards but there was scarcely any one brave enough to plant one. People then did not eat grapes unless they happened to have a vine on their place, which was unusual. I remember a neighbor who was noted for his skill in growing fruits. This man had five or six grapevines in bearing and as a boy I used to buy grapes of him, paying 3 cents a pound, which was considered a low price. Now after thousands and thousands of acres of grape vines have been planted in this state 3 cents a pound would be considered a very high price.

The location of my vineyard was on a southeastern slope sheltered on the west by woodlands. The soil was a mixture of sand and gravel. The Concord and Delaware were not known to me at that time; Niagara, Worden, Diamond and other similar varieties were not then in existence. I confined my planting to three varieties, the Catawba, Isabelle, and Hartford Prolific. The vines thrived and made excellent growth and bore abundantly, but the fruit seldom matured perfectly, owing to the fact that the first two varieties were too late in ripening for localities like mine where there was no body of water near by to

An Illinois Fruit Grower.—Kewanee, Ill., is not an ideal place for fruit growing on account of unfavorable climatic conditions. I am greatly interested in fruit growing. I am located on cleared timber land which is better adapted to orcharding than prairie soil on which the wood does not mature so well, thus the trees are in more danger of injury by severe winters. I have an orchard of about 200 cherry trees in bearing. The Dyehouse is the first to ripen. It does well, the quality is good and it being the first cherry in the market brings a good profitable price. Early Richmond comes next. It is a good bearer and a good cherry. I have also Late Richmond, Osthelm, English Morello and others. Kleffer pear does moderately well. I have other dwarf pear trees that bear fruit freely, but this is not much of a pear country.

I have Cardinal, Haymaker, Shaffer, Columbian, Loudon, King, Cumberland and Conranth raspberries. We find Cardinal hardy here. Shaffer is a good bearer but not so hardy. In blackberries we have many kinds, but Snyder is the hardiest, thus the best for this section. In strawberries I have many varieties and am always testing new kinds. Last spring I planted Climax, Dunlap, Gladstone. Kewanee near by with 15,000 inhabitants makes a good market for all the fruits we can grow. The Western Tube Works are located here and their employees consume large quantities of fruit.



The Superintendent at Green's fruit farm has two boys who are bright little fellows, fond of fun and fruit. The above is a photograph of these boys after visiting an apple tree. Nothing does more to make childhood on the farm happy than an abundance of fruit.

keep off early autumn frosts. Hartford ripened early but the berries dropped from clusters and were lost. If I could have planted such varieties as Concord, Worden and others that ripen so much earlier I would have made a fortune out of my little vineyard, which consisted of about five acres. Occasionally my grapes ripened nearly to perfection but what was I to do with such wagon loads of grapes at a time when grapes as a commercial product were scarcely known? But few of them could be sold to consumers. The bulk must be converted into wine, but there were few at that time who would buy them even for wine making. I spent considerable time and money in building trellises, in pruning, in cultivating and in gathering the crop, therefore, as you may imagine my venture was not remarkably profitable in the way of dollars and cents. Trellis wire cost then 12-12 cents per pound and cedar posts 85c each. But I enjoyed seeing these vines thrive, and was never so happy as when wandering among them admiring the beautiful clusters. My failure, if it may be so called, was owing to the fact that there were no varieties known at that time that were suitable for my locality, which demanded an early ripening variety.—James A. Green, N. Y.

Better Than Nothing.—"Any game around here?" asked the city sportsman. "Goin' ter be a game uv baseball back uv th' village graveyard this afternoon," replied the native.

"Good!" exclaimed the city sport. "I'll stay and take a shot at the umpire."—Chicago News.

The man who trusts to luck to make him rich is generally a strong believer in bad luck by the time he is forty-five.—Somerville Journal.

The feller that knows the least generally insists on tellin' the most.

I am a great admirer of Green's Fruit Grower which I have taken for many years. I expect to be a lifelong reader.—Edward P. Lincoln, Ill.

Remedy for Snake Poison.—"Despite the efforts of an army of scientists, no practical antidote for the venom of a rattlesnake has ever been discovered," says Pearson's. "This is not so. For more than a hundred years no person bitten by a rattler in this section has died from its poison when the Geer remedy has been applied. This remedy was secured from a half-breed Delaware Indian, John Johnson. The latter was no scientist, yet in a restricted sense he was, if science is knowledge systemized, for he knew that the arrow-headed violet, *V. sagittata* of botany, was a perfect prophylactic to the poison of a rattler. He also knew it was important to apply the macerated root of the lion's heart to the wound. Johnson would let a rattlesnake bite him for a jug of whisky, cure the bite and then enjoy drinking the liquor, not touching it, however, until the poison was eliminated from his system."

In one year the United States harvested 15,187,819 barrels of salt; over 5,000,000 barrels of this came from Michigan and about the same number of barrels from New York. Kansas furnished 1,845,000 barrels and Ohio 164,000 barrels. California, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Oklahoma, Massachusetts follow in the order named as salt producing states. Entire value of the product was about \$8,000,000. Salt was first made in this country from sea-water.

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mr. Swellman, "the baby has eaten a lot of that dog biscuit!" "Never mind, dear, replied Mrs. Swellman, "Dear little Fido has often eaten the baby's food, so it serves him right."—Philadelphia "Ledger."

Durable Memorials

Marble and granite monuments become discolored, moss-grown, and in time crumble and decay. Some cemeteries now prohibit marble.

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Berry Boxes and Baskets
Fruit and Vegetable Packages of every kind. Send for catalogue. New Albany Box & Basket Co., New Albany, Ind.

WEST & HEADSTON BERRY BOX AND CRATE WORKS, ST. JOSEPH, MICH. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST. We are headquarters for Berry Boxes, Peach, Melon, and Grape Baskets. Catalogue free.

PEACH & OTHER FRUIT TREES at wholesale prices. Price list free. R. S. JOHNSTONE, Box 10, Stockley, Del.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

A BOY'S SCHEME.

I have read a good story in a Philadelphia paper about a dozen long-legged white Shanghai chickens, which were left on exhibition in a poultry-fancier's store in that city, over Sunday. About noon, two little urchins came along and admired the chickens, and speculated as to whether they were intended for fighting or eating purposes. During the discussion one of the urchins pressed his nose against the window and a particularly long-legged rooster pecked at it. The boy jumped, then laughed, and turning to his companion, said: "Jimmy, I've got a scheme."

He searched in front of the store until he found a grain of corn, and then put his scheme in execution. It was a very simple one, and consisted of placing the grain of corn against the window-glass, when the whole flock of chickens made a scramble for it. They scrambled and fought for a shot at that grain of corn until their beaks were nearly worn out in pecking against the glass, and the boys were almost suffocated with laughter. The guileless chickens never tumbled to the ruse of the wicked boys, but plunged after the corn, as the boys moved it across the window, with as much hope and eagerness after they had been defeated twenty times as on the first trial. When the boy stood on his tip-toes and held the grain about two feet above the tallest chicken, one rooster stood on the shoulders of another and dashed his beak against the glass until he fell back exhausted.

This sport (for the boys) was kept up for an hour, and afforded a great of amusement to a crowd of spectators, until an old Quaker came along and walked the boy with the grain of corn away by the ear. For an hour afterwards the chickens stood around each on one leg, trying to make out why they didn't get that grain of corn.—G. B. G.

YOUTH AND OLD AGE.

Young Man.—I wish I had the wealth of old Mr. Jones. He has more money than he seems to have use for and here I am suffering for the need of a little money with which to start my business enterprise.

Old Man Jones.—I wish I was as young and as strong as the young man who just passed my place. I would give all my wealth for that young man's youthfulness and vigor. With my experience I see plainly that youth, vigor and ability would be worth to me more than all my accumulations. If I could start life over again as a young man I could make vastly more of my opportunities.

Thus it is the world over. The young wish for the accumulations of the aged, and the aged sigh for the vitality and opportunities of youth. But each has his reward. There are pleasures for every period of life. Youth should be a period of repression and sacrifice of present joys and comforts for the future. Such repression and such sacrifice builds up character and makes the youth a man. Indeed restraint is necessary all through life. The aged man must restrain his appetite if he would live long. He must restrain his activities to a certain extent. Restraint then is the key note of success and long life for both young and old people. But after having sacrificed himself for many years for future success, the man has arrived at the age of 50 or 60 years, he may relinquish his acquired habit of close economy. He may enlarge his benefactions, and indulge his tastes for fine paintings, statues, fine houses and grounds, horses, carriages or automobiles. The danger is that having practiced restriction and economy through so many years it is difficult for him to break away from those early habits, thus many when they become aged have too firm a grip upon their money.

"Don't you think you have a good mother, to spread such nice, large slices of bread and Shaffer raspberry jam for you?" "Yes, but she would be still better if she'd let me spread on the jam myself."

The grumbling hen lays no eggs.

ANOTHER COMBINATION OFFER:

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All three papers one year for 60c., the value of one. There are others nearly as liberal on another page.

SPRING AND ITS PROMISES.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Mrs. L. G. Whittier.

Spring, the season of poetry and song, is at hand. She comes sweeping over the hills in great state, and in her train are music, fragrance and beauty. Nature wears her gayest, most pleasing aspect in honor of the long expected guest. The earth, like a capricious belle, has cast aside her splendid mantle of ermine, spangled with pearls and diamonds, and donned a rich robe of emerald velvet, adorned with the simple flowers of the field. The trees are likewise clothed in new and living green, and from the thick foliage burst the glad songs of many birds.

"Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger
Comes dancing from the east and leads with her
The flowery May, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose."

This glad time of the year with all its joy and beauty is likewise rich in promise. There are grand possibilities wrapped up in each bursting bud and slender shoot. Warmed by the genial sun, and refreshed by the gentle spring rains, the tender young plant will burst into complete beauty and symmetry. But, alas! too often the cruel frost nips it ere it reaches maturity; and blackened and shriveled, it droops to the ground.

Such is life. Youth, the springtime of existence, is characterized by longing desires and fond expectations. But how often do the brightest promises prove to be mere illusions! The inconstancy of the world and the merciless blasts of misfortune smite like blighting frost, and the most cherished hopes fall like dry leaves before the wind. The morning which dawned so fair and beautiful ends in gloom and sadness.

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG

By Homer Darling Trask.

Eat plenty of fruit with your meals. Keep your physical and spiritual being clean.

Practice deep breathing in the open air.

Get all the variety possible out of life that is wholesome and legitimate.

Dash "extract of witch" hazel on your closed eyes to keep them lustrous, bright and sparkling.

Bathe the daily in tepid water. Sleep with your bed-room window wide open.

Rinse the hair every morning with cold water and rub briskly but not harshly five minutes.

Refresh your wearied body and soul daily by a half hour's rest "in the silence."

"Jones has bought a new talking machine." "That's nothing, I married one, my dear boy."—Puck.

"Do you really believe that Job suffered from boils?" "I really believe he did—if he had 'em."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Physician—I have made a new man of you. Boker—Thanks, but you will have to find the old man for payment.—Harper's Bazar.

Father—I am very shocked! Your mother tells me that you are engaged to three young men. Daughter—Oh, well, pa, they are all football players, and when the season closes I can marry the survivor.—Judy.

"Don't you think," asked Mrs. Oldcastle, "that our minister is inclined to be hypercritical?" "Oh, my, no!" replied her hostess. "I believe he's just as good as he pretends, but I ain't so sure about his wife. If she ain't a good bit of a hypercrit I don't know what one is."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"True happiness," remarked the moralizer, "is found in the pursuit of something, not in catching it." "Huh!" growled the moralizer. "Tell that to some man who never chased an owl car."—Chicago Daily News.

"Honesty is the best policy," but honest men pursue that policy not as a policy but as a matter of justice. Yesterday I passed the wreck of a business firm who started out with great ado, and high announcements. The first act of this firm was a treacherous act. The record of the firm continued to be that of sharp dealing. The patrons of the firm were often deceived in the products sent them and in some instances received no value whatever for their money. The end of this firm can be easily prophesied—it was failure. It does not take the public long to learn who is honest and who is dishonest.

You Can't Get Cheated on Split Hickory Buggies

WHY?

First—Because they are made by a concern with a reputation to protect that is founded on honest material and workmanship and honest and fair treatment of all customers.

Second—Every piece of material in a Split Hickory Buggy is guaranteed for two years.

Third—Every Split Hickory Buggy is sent out on a positive, definite 30 Days' Free Use Plan, backed up by an absolute agreement on our part to take back any buggy at our expense if it is not satisfactory to the purchaser, refunding every cent of the purchase price. Our Two Year Guarantee gives you better protection than if you came to our factory to order your own buggy and watched the process of its manufacture from the time the hickory is split from the log until it reaches the shipping room, where the finished buggy is crated for shipment to your station.

This Guaranteed places upon our shoulders the entire responsibility of building you a first-class buggy. If we were called upon to be constantly repairing and replacing defective parts the profit on a buggy would soon be eaten up in these repairs. That's the reason we are so particular in the selection of all material, and that is why we pay more for our material and throw out every piece of hickory that shows the least sign of knots, wind-shakes or imperfections of any kind. That is also the reason that it pays us to split the hickory from the log instead of sawing it, which is an expensive operation and causes a great deal of waste, but in the long run it is economy, and that is also why we employ skilled labor at skilled labor wages in every department. That is why we equip every buggy with long-distance, dust-proof axles made of the best quality refined steel, use nothing but oil-tempered springs; the upholstering, every thread of it, all wool 16-oz. fast color broadcloth; box frame easy riding spring cushions; full length tops made water-proof and very durable; why every weak point is braced and reinforced; shafts, the best quality double braced with heel and corner braces; and that is also why it costs us twice as much for the painting as the ordinary painting, because it is painted by the old-fashioned oil and lead process, with all wood-work carried 100 days in pure oil and lead, and every Split Hickory Special Top Buggy is furnished with 16 coats of painting, each coat rubbed out and thoroughly dried before the next is applied.



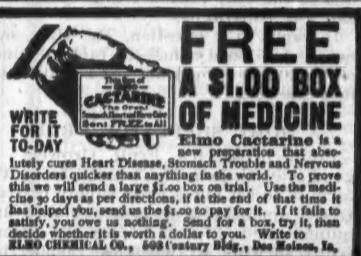
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It is worth something to know that The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co. has a record for fair dealing with thousands of buggy users all over the United States and its references are the leading banks and business houses of Cincinnati.

Let us send you our Free 1905 Catalogue, it is said to be the handsomest and most complete buggy catalogue ever sent out by a carriage manufacturer. It is absolutely free, contains 122 pages of buggy and harness information and you ought to have it to post yourself on the best that is made in the buggy and harness line and sold at money-saving prices direct from the factory to you. Write for our catalogue today. We will send it postage prepaid promptly on receipt of your inquiry.

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and pack them yourself, have the brand of your farm or your name, post-office and state on the box, branded in with copper dye. If you put up decent stock, as you should, you will receive the reward of your own merit. It is the best advertisement. Be sure about what goes in the box. A man that is honest with the barrel will be honest with the box, but he must be honest with the box even if he was a little on the "smart" order with the barrel.

PRUNING PEACH ORCHARDS.

Peach trees require more severe pruning than any of the other tree fruits, and the peach grower is not considering this work, says a Michigan exchange. Fruit growers differ as to the pruning apple trees should receive, but most of them are united upon the theory that peaches need severe cutting every season. It is a process of thinning; it admits the sunlight to the tree, and where properly done it renders the tree more hardy, in keeping it in a more vigorous condition. Roland Morrill, who sold over \$30,000 worth of peaches from fifty acres one summer says that proper cutting back of peach trees renders them more hardy. His plan is to not prune until late winter. He waits as long as possible before the movement of sap begins in the spring, so that he can know, as nearly as possible, to what extent the fruit buds are apt to be killed. He says he has frequently noticed that where a part of the peach buds are killed the most of them left will be at the tips of the limbs, and to prune the trees severely would be to cut off most of the fruit crop. For that reason, therefore, he waits until he thinks there will be no more danger of the buds being killed, and then begins work.

His plan is to cut back about half of the preceding season's growth. This will induce a stocky growth, and will keep the tree low down, so that most of the peaches can be gathered from the ground. This process of pruning, of course, removes a great many fruit buds, so that there will be fewer peaches left to be thinned.

AN APPLE BUYER'S ADVICE.

Henry Steel of St. Joseph buys apples all over Michigan, and has the reputation of being the most discriminating buyer in the state, says Allegan, Mich., Gazette. At the beginning of his paper he remarked that he would not stop to look at an orchard which had not been properly cultivated and sprayed. There might be cases where unsprayed orchards had a good proportion of sound fruit, but the chances were so strongly against it that it would not pay to vary from the rule he had adopted. The title of the paper was "Growing and Packing Apples for Market."

His directions for packing were simple: Be honest. Face the barrel to insure its even fullness, but have quality alike all through. Bring the apples to a sorting-table and sort carefully. Have your No. 1's actually fancy, without worms, free from scab, and of good size and color. As to varieties he found Wealthy and Snow leading kinds in Wisconsin. Bolken, a relatively new apple, is a long-keeping winter variety, early bearer, thrifty tree. It should be planted largely. The Oldenburg is overdone in Michigan, and the market is glutted annually. Unlike Wealthy, it is not a good eating apple. Gideon is more promising now, although the Oldenburg orchards, like Ben Davis elsewhere, have been so profitable that people reluctantly plant other new varieties. Northern Spy will bring the highest price in the Chicago markets. Grimes' Golden is an essentially western apple. Wealthy is one of the best sellers and really the most profitable apple in the state, especially in the more northern parts. Wagners is also a good apple, an extremely early bearer—in fact, an overbearer; the trees are seldom thrifty and long-lived. Hubbardston should form a part of every commercial orchard. Baldwin is a fairly good bearer in Michigan, but is more characteristic a New York apple. Mr. Steel recommended Wolf River, but to most of the growers it seemed too coarse, although it sold this year at \$4 per barrel in Chicago.

The task of trimming an apple orchard during the first two or three years of its life is a comparatively easy one. Many people have the impression, and the idea is fostered to great extent by writers on this subject, that the most important and expensive work of pruning a commercial apple orchard comes during the first few years. The fact of the business is that most orchardists only begin to realize the necessity and extent of pruning required when the trees have borne a crop or two of fruit.

It ain't every feller with big shoes
that's well heeled.

ROADSIDE PLANTING.

"Let us consider what it would do for the town of Ogden if a plan of systematic planting of apple trees along its highways could be effected this year," says F. R. Taylor. "There are in this town a little over 100 miles of highway—640 rods of highway fences to the mile—or 64,000 rods of roadside. Now, if apple trees were set along all these miles of highway, at a distance of two rods apart, it would give 32,000 trees. Allowing that 2,000 of these should not grow or reach the age of twelve years, we still have 30,000 which when twelve years old, would, at a very low estimate, produce one barrel of choice marketable fruit apiece. This would unquestionably sell readily for \$1 per barrel, thus bringing to the farmers of Ogden \$30,000 in clean money, or more than three times the amount of taxes assessed upon farm property of the town of Ogden this year."

A PAYING INVESTMENT.

Farm property is to-day a paying investment, especially if it has an orchard upon it, says Shortsville Enterprise. Among the number of farms sold recently the apple orchards were the main factor to the buyer. An apple orchard that has scientific care and is good for a large number of barrels, tells its own story and points its own moral. The farm with a good apple orchard will never be a drug on the market, but may be depended on to give its owner a good price whenever he chooses to relinquish it. The farmer without apples will best show his wisdom in these days by, at once setting an orchard of apple trees which will come into bearing in eight or ten years. He should not let another year pass without action: Every year's growth of such an orchard means added dollars to the value of his acres.

Good Advice.—Every farm should have an orchard and a vineyard as one of its permanent improvements. The majority of the farmers will not want to grow fruit for market, but everyone enjoys the juicy apple, pear, plum, cherry and grape and should set about to have them of his own growing. A great many farmers now grow more fruit than they can use at home and many others in the newer parts of the country are asking what variety to plant to be the most successful.

It is the best plan to buy trees in the fall of some nursery that the buyer can visit and buy the trees on the ground. This will save the freight and enable the buyer to get the trees home in first-class condition. Trees transported long distances will usually live and do quite as well as locally grown trees if they are properly packed for shipment and delivered in good condition. If trees of a desired variety cannot be obtained of reliable nurserymen it is often a good plan to buy good thrifty stock of some other variety and then the following year bud or graft on the desired variety.

Peaches and other fruits are so easily grown in the United States we are apt to think that they are grown thus easily in many other countries, but this is a mistake. At a certain palace in Wales peaches are grown under glass. Every night each peach is wrapped in cotton. The next morning the cotton is removed that the peach may receive the full benefit of the rays of sunshine. It is safe to say that every peach thus grown will cost from \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Gift Pecan Trees.

We have several thousand small Pecan trees, grown from seed of the best pecan in the world, that is, from seed of the C. A. Green Pecan. This pecan is of large size and its desirable feature is that the meat is very plump and of the finest character and quality. These little trees are not budded or grafted, but we have reason to believe that they will partake something of the character of the parent. We will mail one of these trees postpaid as a premium to each subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, who pays 50 cents, claiming this premium when he subscribes.

Girls, don't monopolize the conversation when a young man calls; give him a chance to propose.

If people are compelled to give voice to their thoughts few men would have the nerve to sing in public.

A contented mind may be a continual feast, but some people think a continual feast is the best way of getting a contented mind.—Chicago "News."

Roxley (coldly)—"And what are your prospects, may I ask?" Jack Hansom—"Pardon me, sir. I merely love your daughter. I have not been so mercenary as to look you up in Bradstreet's and, therefore, I cannot answer your question."—Philadelphia "Press."

This is the only Windmill Tower which can be set close up against the house, directly in front of the door and right over the walk without being in the least in the way. It gives

HEAD ROOM PUMP ROOM TANK ROOM STOCK ROOM

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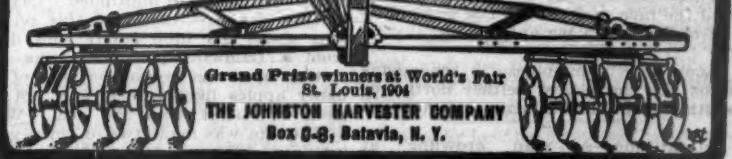
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In the orchard, vineyard or orange grove, to cultivate thoroughly and throw the soil either to or from the trees and vines there is nothing so good—so satisfactory as a Johnston Orchard Disk Harrow. Designed especially for fruit farm use but equally serviceable for ordinary farm purposes. Ganga are interchangeable, adjustable and reversible. Makes deep or shallow cut. Takes the place of the plow in vineyards; thoroughly cultivates all the ground and does splendid work on side hills. In Orchards the extension frame allows cultivation under trees close to trunks; horses do not interfere with branches or injure fruit. Every orchardist should send for our 1905 catalog of this handy harrow and all the Johnston farm implements.

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ORCHARD HARROW

Grand Prize winners at World's Fair
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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor and Publisher.
Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.J. CLINTON PEET, Business Manager.
Price, 50 Cents per Year, Postage Free.
Office, cor. South and Highland Aves.Rates for advertising space made known
on application.

120,000 Copies Monthly.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second
class mail matter.Subscribers who intend to change their
residence will please notify this office, giving
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., APRIL, 1906.

EDITORIAL

The modern miracle, Irrigation.

Where duty calls virtue follows.

A lost art, hardening copper to make
edged tools.God made farms for man, therefore
stick to them.That a man changes his mind may be
evidence of growth.The brow with a look of scorn does not
win friends or patrons.Do not punish your child in the presence
of his companions.Procrastination is a thief who is en-
couraged in many homes.Meekness, charity and love, three sis-
ters twined in each others arms.Honest work in which you are deeply
interested is the best inheritance.Everything comes to those who wait, if
they keep heads and hands busy.You can add interest to conversation
by listening as well as by talking.What is the meaning of that sigh? Is
it caused by love, a bad investment or
over-eating?A lot of water power has gone to waste
over Niagara Falls during the past 100,
000 years.This is a prosperous age. Our grand-
fathers would have different views if
they were living to-day.There is room for the old horse yet,
said the farmer after Old Bill had pulled
out of the mud a big automobile.Look not for happiness in the moun-
tains nor the plains, neither north nor
south, except contentment abide there.Ingratitude.—A man growling at
rough handling, by men who saved him
from drowning, by pulling him out of a
hole in the ice.An early trust in beef.—Hannibal lead-
ing into a trot in mountain valley, 2,000
live bees, with torches fastened to
horns, to frighten enemies."It pinches," says the man in tight
shoes, and the boy whose fingers have
been caught in the claws of a lobster.
Many people are pinched by buying
stocks promising extravagant dividends.A man worth his millions was born in
a log cabin. Now that he has his ele-
gant home and grounds he has a longing
for the old log cabin, therefore has built
in his yard a log cabin exactly like the
one in which he was born. He takes
much pride in showing his friends
through this log cabin and the many
curiosities which it contains.What is the rich man's burden? There
are many burdens peculiar to rich men.
It would be difficult to specify them all.
One of the greatest burdens is the feel-
ing that his friends and acquaintances
are attracted more by the rich man's
money than by his social or other attrac-
tive qualifications. In fact there is
danger that the rich man may consider
every one, even his friends and relatives
as thieves and burglars. When the rich
man arrives at this conclusion hischances of happiness on earth are slight
and slim.Nitrogen is the most expensive fer-
tilizer and yet there are oceans of nitro-
gen in the air around us at all times.
Since nitrogen as used in agriculture,
that is nitrate of soda and guano, are
becoming exceedingly scarce and high
in price, experimenters have been at-
tempting to make the nitrogen in the
air available and have succeeded. But
whether this nitrogen from the air will
be as helpful to crops as other forms of
nitrogen remains to be learned.Castles.—There is something about
the word castle that fascinates the aver-
age mind. Many men and women would
be proud to own a castle, or to live in
one, yet having seen perhaps a thousand
castles in my travels around the Rhine
in Germany, and elsewhere, I will say
that I could not be induced to live in
such castles, since when I examine them
carefully I see that they are more like
prisons than houses. The windows are
made narrow, the walls are very thick
and there is no evidence of sunshine or
cheerfulness about them. Indeed castles
were in a certain sense forts. They were
built with the idea of protecting the in-
mates from marauding bands who might
attack. Verily kings, queens, princes
and princesses of past ages have lived in
dwellings far inferior to thousands of
people of modest means of the present
day. Great improvements have been
made in recent years in the construction of
houses as regards health, air, light,
ventilation and warmth.Forestry.—The cutting of trees in this
country is almost beyond computation.
Our railroads use each year 100,000,000
feet, or more than could be grown on
300,000 acres of woodland. The railroads
pay for these ties \$60,000,000 each year.
But the ties are only one of the causes
of destruction of forests. Large quanti-
ties of timber are used in building
freight and passenger cars, this being
the greatest railroad country of the
world. Large quantities of timber are
used in the manufacture of furniture
and still larger quantities in erecting
buildings. Much lumber is used each
year in building fences, for fence posts,
boards, rails and stakes. Thus the
timberlands of America are rapidly be-
ing cleared and but few new timber-
lands are being planted. Think of the
vast acreage of soft pine which was
standing within the lifetime of the pres-
ent generation but which has now been
so completely used that the high grade
quality of pine lumber can now scarcely
be secured. Our government is giving
some attention to forestry but not one-
hundredth part the attention the subject
should receive. Each state, each county,
each township should be interested in
this important subject. In fact every
citizen should feel an interest in plant-
ing, preserving and protecting timber-
lands and woodlands.Apples by Layers.—It may not be gen-
erally known that it is possible to pro-
pagate apple trees by layering as grapes
and other vines are multiplied. My atten-
tion was first called to this on my
own place. A limb partly split down
from a Baldwin apple tree was left
resting upon the ground because of the
many apples likely to ripen if not en-
tirely detached from the tree. When
an attempt was made two or three years
later to remove this limb several
branches had rooted. Part of the trees
were taken and set out, and now are of
bearing size. I now have several dozen
rooted layers, but do not consider these
trees as hardy as those grown from
native stocks are grafted or budded.—
Orland Eaton, N. H. It is claimed that
trees thus made from inverted branches
produce seedless apples, but this may be
doubted.—Editor.Strawberries.—L. J. Farmer of north-
ern New York reports that in one year
he made \$1,000 from one acre of straw-
berries. This is much larger returns
than the average strawberry grower can
expect. Strawberry growing is a profit-
able pursuit. It is far more profitable
for the man who grows strawberries to
supply his local market than for the man
who ships his berries by railroad or
boat. It is best, however, to expect only
moderate profits, then you will not be
disappointed.Grafting.—In reply to an inquiry I will
say that all fruit trees after being plant-
ed two or three years are, as a rule,
grafted when it is desired to change the
variety, and seldom or never budded. Usually
budding will work only on trees
transplanted the previous season and
seldom or never on older trees.Poor Fruit Spoils the Market.—
Green's Fruit Grower will continue to
pensable.preach against the sale of inferior fruit,
which means not only fruit that pre-
sents an uninviting appearance,
but also refers to fine appearing
fruit that lacks quality. The sale
of such fruit lessens the demand for
really good fruit. The selfish man thinks
that he does not care whether he cre-
ates a demand for fruit or not so long
as he sells his own poor product, but
this selfish man is biting off his own
nose in selling poor fruit whether he
knows it or not. I am fond of fruits
of all kinds and eat many oranges. Often
it is impossible to get oranges of
good quality. Many times both Cal-
ifornia and Florida oranges are frost
bitten and thoroughly worthless, and yet
car loads of this inferior fruit are sent
north and east and sold for good fruit.
When I buy these oranges I am disgust-
ed and give up orange eating for the
season. This year we happened to find
a dealer who has supplied us with the
best naval oranges I have ever eaten;
the fruit is heavy, solid, juicy and fresh,
whereas at other times it has been pitiful,
lacking in juice and without quality.
So long as I can get these superior
oranges I will continue to eat them.
Can you not see by this experience that
the sale of good fruits increases con-
sumption, and that the sale of poor
fruits kills consumption and stops
further sales?Cement in the construction of build-
ings, walls, walks, stable floors, etc., is
coming into general use. This is some-
thing new. A few years ago but little
was heard or known of cement. Cements
were used by the Romans thousands of
years ago with which they made arti-
ficial stone, but the secret of this com-
position has been lost. Portland cement
is now made in large quantities in var-
ious parts of this country, and the price
is now lower than it ever was before.
Of this cement artificial stone blocks
are made with air spaces so that houses
of this material can be plastered directly
on the stone on the inside without
studding or lathing, thus making a house
of cement blocks nearly as cheap as it
can be made of wood. No one should
think now of making stable floors of
plank. The floors of stables should be
made of cement. They are many times
more durable than any kind of wood. I
have such a cement floor in my new
horse stable. Horses are liable to slip
on such cement floors therefore they
must be corrugated or otherwise rough-
ened. In the stalls where my horses
stand I have a cheap plank floor over
the cement floor.Orchards in a Desert.—If you were to
travel for a day in a railroad car
through a desert you would consider
the desert the most uninviting place in
the world for starting an orchard, and
yet some of the most promising, thrifty
orchards of the world are now located
on the deserts of the great west. These
desert lands have not known water for
hundreds of years. The sand is loose
and pliable under the foot. No grass
or other plant or shrub grows except
the sage brush so called, and this but
sparsely. But of late years the moun-
tain streams have been turned onto the
desert lands. Orchardists have planted
trees of apples, plum and cherry and
these trees have made growths such as
is unknown in many parts of the coun-
try. Truly this is a wonderful age.Irrigation.—Will eastern farmers ever
irrigate their land? I ask this question
having before me a photograph of a po-
tato field at Greeley, Colo., with a little
stream of water running between the
rows in a large field. By means of
this irrigation they grow crops of po-
tatoes unheard of in the east, and po-
tatoes are of monstrous size. The photo-
graph before me shows potatoes nearly
as large as a man can lift. This seems
impossible but if photographs tell true
stories there can be no mistake. Many
eastern farmers have lakes and streams
and lands lying at levels that might be
easily irrigated, but they make no use
of this great source of revenue. I do not
think that irrigation would work on clay
land, as it would cause the soil to bake
and harden. I hear little about irriga-
tion in New York State.The Farm Roller.—This farm tool is
not fully appreciated. The farmer has
many implements for scratching up the
soil, but there is no tool that pulverizes
the soil as does the roller. In one turn
around a ten acre field a roller will crush
millions of lumps of earth, thus making
a fine seed bed. It is usually a mis-
take to roll the crop after it is sown,
since the soil should be left as loose as
possible after planting or seeding most
crops. But in the preparation of theseed bed a roller on most soils is indis-
pensable.Mr. Aldrich of Conn. asks Green's
Fruit Grower about fertilizers for
grapes: In reply I will say that I
should call for just what the letter men-
tions, potash, phosphoric acid and nitro-
gen. I cannot tell you how much of
this fertilizer your vines will require for
I do not know the texture of your soil
nor its condition or fertility. Good rich
soil such as would produce good corn and
wheat would not need a fertilizer, but
improved or sandy soil might need it in
varying quantities according to its
fertility. Half a ton per acre would be
considered a heavy dressing, 500 pounds
per acre would be a light dressing. It
could be sown broadcast in the vineyard,
or spread about each vine, from one to 4
quarts per vine.All One Kind.—You might say to an
artist, this is an age of specialties there-
fore devote yourself to a specialty. De-
vote yourself to painting trees. Paint
nothing but trees. If the artist follow-
ed this advice he would fail for while
trees are good he must paint also grass,
flowers, clouds, sunshine and the shade.
Or, you might say to a housekeeper,
make a specialty of cooking. Learn
how to make chicken pie then make
nothing but chicken pie. How long
would this housekeeper continue to
please if she followed such advice as
this? No, she must cater to various
tastes; she must make bread and sauce,
and must have vegetables.Many readers of my paper take num-
erous magazines but there are many who
take no other publication but Green's
Fruit Grower. It seems to me that the
ideal publication, no matter what it is,
is one that appeals to a certain degree
to many members of the family. One
reason why I think I am right is that
my paper has the largest circulation of
any horticultural paper ever published
in this country or any other. I am con-
fident that I would not have the present
circulation if I had devoted the paper
entirely to Fruit Growing.Dumb creatures, says Mrs. James At-
kinson in her essay on poultry keeping,
are much like the human family. Dumb
creatures love kindness. We all know
how quickly the horse, cow, sheep, hen
or other domestic animal responds to
kind words and kind treatment. Many
farmers are to-day suffering for the
necessities of life through lack of care
and kindness for their dumb animals.
God has given us this beautiful world
to live in, and these dumb animals to
rule over. Are we faithful stewards?
I fear that many are not.Value of Stable Manure.—In reply to
a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower I
will say that most clay loams have con-
siderable fertility, but portions of it may
not be available. Sandy soils are much
more likely to lack the elements of fer-
tility. Clover and other similar crops
add to fertility by encouraging bacteria
in the soil that gather nitrogen from
the air. Barnyard manure adds humus
to the soil and encourages bacterial
growth, thus adding nitrogen. Were
this not the fact we could not under-
stand how so little a dressing of manure
evenly spread over the surface adds so
greatly to growing crops.A freak apple tree is reported from
Ohio which bears one kind of apple one
year and another the next year. Green's
Fruit Grower thinks this apparent freak
is simply owing to attacks of fungus. I
have seen apple trees that one year
would bear Northern Spy apples nearly
as large as a child's head, and the next
year be loaded down with apples no
larger than a black walnut, owing to at-
tacks of apple scab which might have
been prevented by timely spraying.Cold Farmers.—Yesterday the thermo-
meter was at zero yet I saw a farmer's
wife and her son starting home from the
city on a twelve-mile drive, not warmly
clad, and with their laps covered
simply with a horse blanket. Farmers'
wives are confined to the house and are
not accustomed to exposure like this,
therefore such a cold ride is liable to
cause an attack of pneumonia. This re-
minds me of my experience as a boy on
the farm when my mother and father
and myself would often ride to the city,
twelve miles distant, with a buffalo robe
over our laps, and nothing under the
seat to prevent the cold wind from
blowing in from behind the seat. It did
not seem to occur to us that we needed
protection from the back part of our
feet and legs as well as from the front
part.It pays people to make themselves
comfortable, particularly on a long jour-
ney. I recently bought a calfskin coat
for one of my men who is on the road
much of the time during cold winter
weather. He was so well pleased with
it he induced his brother to buy a similar
coat which cost only \$20.00.



Influence of Proper Training.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
Mary Louis Standiford.

How many mothers are there who know and strictly pay attention, to the culture and education of their offspring? How many parents spend hours attending the clubs also other social gatherings, etc., while the children are neglected at the most important time of their lives; for instance a family including four children, viz.: Harvey, Olive, Helen and John. They are bright, spirited children, "quick to learn," their parents say. Harvey the oldest is so neat and has a good disposition, but he does not seem to care for his books or music, as some of his playmates.

The mother should be strict and make him have a regular time for his school studies also his music lessons and induce him to persevere with his practice each day, at the usual time, so that you will not have to remind him of his work. He will then go cheerfully to his studies and progress in his lessons and get to be a fine musician.

Before a few years glide by, to the surprise of his teachers, he is a prodigy, a "genius" as people call them. It is study and perseverance which makes good industrious children and fine men and women. The second child Olive is a sweet little girl who is rather indolent and does not seem to have any talent for any particular study, only to have a common school education.

She goes to school regularly, is well liked by her teachers and playmates, now to her music she gives her whole heart and practices hours on the piano and finally becomes an accomplished musician and teacher.

Every child has some talent, which can be brought out if they are properly educated. Helen the third child is quiet and unassuming, she does not care for her books or music, and although the parents give her every advantage, she would rather sit for hours in deep thought and listen to others than try to do anything herself.

Her mother said: "What shall I do to get Helen interested in her lessons?" She seems to care for nothing, she will never be as smart as the other children." But little Helen grew up to be one of the most modest and useful women of our day—a nurse in the "Red Cross society," nursing scores of wounded soldiers back to life and health. Now let me advise a mother never to notice and correct your children's faults before strangers. The only way is to study each child's disposition, restrain and humor them to the extent of good common sense, and reprimand them when alone. I have often thought if there could only be a training school for mothers, it would benefit them although every mother of a family is the principal of a training school. Always be truthful and say just exactly what you mean and act accordingly.

Baked Custard.—Use the same proportions as for boiled custard; beat the eggs, sugar and salt together to a cream. Stir in the scalded milk, pour into a pudding dish or into cups, grate a little nutmeg over the top; stand it in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven until firm in the center. Test by running a knife into the custard; if it comes out clean it is done, if milky it needs longer cooking.

Sunday-School. Teacher: "Can't you bring a little boy to Sunday-school next Sabbath?" Jimmy: "No'm, All de boys up my way is bigger than me."—Chicago "Journal."

Nothing Better—Because it is
Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840.

Health for the Farmers' Wife.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

(Continued.)

For dinner eat a baked or boiled potato, one other vegetable carefully prepared, some broiled, roasted or stewed beef, mutton or chicken, or a couple soft boiled eggs. For dessert fruit or some light pudding may be eaten. Vegetable salads are very healthful served with simple dressing. Be careful to chew every mouthful until it becomes a liquid and is swallowed almost involuntarily. After the dinner dishes are washed and put away and the kitchen made tidy, bathe your face and hands in cool water, brush your hair thoroughly and knot it up loosely, put on a fresh wrapper and lie down for an hour or two in a well aired room, or in summer time out of doors in the hammock, with a book or a magazine to while away the time if you do not get to sleep. For supper have fruit, whole wheat biscuit or bread with plenty of butter, or milk toast, a well cooked cereal and a cup of cereal coffee. Salad may be added, but avoid all sweets, although the simplest sponge cake may be indulged in occasionally. If you wish to be well, never under any conditions use fried food of any kind, pork in any form or food containing pork fat, and do not drink tea. It is an astringent causing constipation and biliousness. If you are accustomed to attacks of bilious headaches, go without one meal, at night, once in three or

What a Woman Can Do.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Six years ago wishing to buy a suit of clothes for my boy I took some eggs and a few fowls and went to market. I sold direct to families. That was the beginning of my peddling. Now I peddle anything that a woman can handle. I buy all the eggs I can get and sell to restaurants and hotels. I buy poultry alive and dress it myself. I have a strawberry bed which I take entire care of. I only spend two days each week in peddling. One day I occupy in picking up my load and getting it ready. The next day I go to market so I have the rest of my time at home. I commence peddling the first of April and finish on Thanksgiving day. During the six summers that I have peddled I have bought my parlor furniture, bought a sewing machine, furniture for my bedroom, and a horse, and have put \$400 in a savings bank. I keep a few hens, put in considerable garden sauce, and it sells like hot cakes. Being a woman I don't have to spend any money for liquor or cigars. I am fifty-six years old—S. D. C., Conn.

Apricot Custard.—Strain and make a pulp of one-pint of stewed apricots and mash these through a sieve, adding six ounces of sugar and the juice of half an orange. Cook and stir until thick and then add the whites of four eggs well beaten; pour into a dish, dust with sugar and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven; serve at once with a cream sauce.

Soft Corn Bread.—Take one cup of corn-meal, one cup sour milk, a salt-spoon of soda, half a pint of sweet milk, a tablespoonful melted butter, a pinch of salt and two well beaten eggs. Bake in a deep earthen dish for an hour.

Tomato Soup.—Peel and slice one pound of tomatoes. Slice an onion and boil it with tomatoes in good meat stock for an hour. Add salt and pepper. Mix half a pint of milk with a teaspoonful of flour. Add this to the soup. Stir and boil for five minutes. Strain and serve.

Thin Corn Bread.—Put a cup of corn-meal into a bowl with quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of sugar and a spoonful of butter. Pour one and one-half cupfuls of boiling water over the meal, beating rapidly. When smooth spread very thin on buttered tins and bake slowly for half an hour.

Chicken Pie.—Two chickens dressed, disjointed and boned until tender. Season with pepper and salt, remove the larger bones and place the remainder in a deep dish, the sides of which have been lined with a thin crust. Thicken the gravy and put in what is needed, reserving the rest to send to table with the pie. Put on top crust, in which you have cut holes to allow steam to escape. This will bake in one hour.

Orange Layer Cake.—Beat to a cream one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar and three eggs; add one cupful of milk, and stir it well through the other ingredients; then add four cups of sifted flour, in which three teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been sifted. Stir the flour in gradually and bake the cake in layers. Grate two oranges, beat the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth, stir in one and one-half cupfuls of pulverized sugar, squeeze in the juice and pulp of the oranges and the grated rind and use this as a filling between the layers of the cake. A soft frosting may be spread over the surface, but the cake is complete without it.

Fruit as a Beautifier.—"Fruit is a great beautifier, if women would only believe it," said an old physician to a young woman who had consulted him in a state of great anxiety over her complexion. "Fruit, especially fruits like oranges, grapefruits, grapes and apples, go far toward clearing the skin and preserving that indescribable look of youth which, on analysis, is found to consist in bright eyes, living hair and a fresh vital complexion. After all, it is the sagging muscle, the tired eyes, the hint of exhaustion and fatigue about the skin and hair that in so many women produce the impression of past youth. To be able to dissipate and banish that impression is worth a great deal to the woman in society and the woman in business, and it is worth making great sacrifices for. One sacrifice in particular, that I would recommend, is the substitution of fruit for frozen desserts and for the hundred and one nice, but naughty, things in the pastry line that women are so fond of. Try eating fruit between meals when you want to nibble at something. Eat fruit always for breakfast. Take hot lemonade, without much sugar, two or three mornings a week, and see if these blotches don't fade away as if by magic."—Rural World.

Too many men never praise their wives until they bury them.

The easiest way for a man to pack a trunk is to get his wife to do it.

There are men who go to a gymnasium for exercise while their wives are sawing the wood.

There is many a wife hungering for an occasional word of approval who will be buried in a rosewood casket.

If men were as ungallant during courtship as they are after marriage, it is doubtful if more than one in ten thousand could ever get a wife.

Why is it that it tires some men more to do a little errand for a weary wife than it does to walk around a billiard table for four hours?

Generally when a man feels the need of economy he thinks it ought to begin with his wife.—"Journal of Agriculture."

It is a pleasure to deal with some clerks. Often a customer will go out of his way just to trade at the store where a clerk has been particularly pleasant and courteous. This same trade compelling courtesy and politeness can be injected into a firm's correspondence by pleasantly acknowledging orders, arranging complaints and occasionally inquiring among customers if anything can be accomplished for them by the house. It is better to be over attentive to customers' wants rather than not attentive enough. A correspondence department of a business which is not attentive is a blight upon the business.



THE LILAC.

Old fashioned things often come back and become all the rage after the laps of years. This has occurred with the peonia, phlox and many other flowering plants, and has of late occurred with the lilac. For many years the lilac was seldom seen except about farm houses, but now the lilac is used in parks and the most expensive city grounds. Formerly the lilac was simply used as a solitary bush, but now it is used as a hedge and it is planted in beds to fill up corners of the grounds. At one of the large Rochester parks a bed of perhaps 500 lilacs is situated at the upper grade of a bluff and below are several hundred varieties duly labeled. Every season not less than 10,000 people visit these lilacs and admire their beauty and fragrant bloom. No bush is more largely grown and cared for than the lilac. There is no insect that feeds upon its leaves. It is healthy and hardy, and will thrive wherever an elderberry bush will grow. It remains a long time in blossom and is a favorite with everyone. Plant lilacs freely about your home grounds.

four days and take a slight cathartic. This gives the system a chance to clear itself. Before retiring at night, take a friction bath and three times a week a warm bath, with plenty of pure soap. Care must be taken to not get chilled. Drink a glass of hot or cold water, whichever you prefer, the first thing after rising in the morning and just before retiring. During the day keep glass of water near you and take a swallow very often except half an hour before and after eating. Walk out into the open air as much as possible. Dress very warmly in cold weather, putting on thick warm tights instead of extra skirts. For sleighing have a man's warm fur coat, a warm free stone for your feet and "solid comfort." Skate, slide and romp with the children, feed the hens, the horses or anything to take up your attention out of doors, each day. In case of illness avoid all patent medicines as well as prescriptions of friends and go to some reliable physician. Don't worry over the past, the present or the future. Laugh and enjoy life all you can, and remember that stick-toitiveness is a thing well worth cultivating; it yields a good crop.

Chocolate Loaf Cake.—Melt two squares of chocolate and add to it half a cupful of warm water and one teaspoonful of vanilla extract. Beat together one egg, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, one and one-half cupfuls of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add the hot chocolate, beat well and bake twenty minutes in a moderate oven.

Housecleaning Hints.—If linoleum is losing its freshness, it may be restored and made to last twice as long. Melt a little ordinary glue in a pint of water. At night have the linoleum clean and dry, go over it with a flannel cloth dipped in the glue water, and by morning it will have a fine, hard gloss. For dusting ceilings, walls, etc., use cotton-flannel bags with two very full ruffles on the sides and end, to cover the broom. These are also very useful on hardwood and painted floors. An excellent furniture polish is made of equal parts of raw linseed oil and gasoline. Cold tea, without soap, is good to remove stains from varnished wood. Soiled places on wall paper, may be removed by applying a paste made of pipe clay and cold water.—"Woman's Home Companion."

Wine Quart or Dry Quart.—Green's Fruit Grower: Is the wine quart or the dry quart used mostly in the sale of berries? I enjoy the Fruit Grower.—George W. Fritz.

Reply: The dry quart is used for measuring berries. A dry quart is 67 1/5 cubic inches. A liquid quart is 57 3/4 cubic inches.

Oven Cakes.—Try this recipe for breakfast: Three cups sour milk, one-half teaspoonful saleratus, enough buckwheat flour to make thick batter, bake thin, three-eighths of an inch, in hot oven. If done right will be light and dry. Better than soggy pancakes.—Subscriber of G. F. G.

A clean and cheerful house makes a happy home.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Ingratitude is a fruit unconscious of the planter's care.

She was anointed with sympathy, hence was welcome.

"Love laughs at locksmiths," then weeps over her unwise choice of a husband.

"Wizard winter's spell is broken," said the early robin, struggling with his first worm.

Fortune follows the footsteps of pluck, industry, determination, frugality and enterprise.

Death is a great ocean, resistless, pitiless, unfathomed. Its waves engulf all that have been blest with life.

I had rather be in an orchard full of bloom and song-birds, or full of fruits and fragrance, than in a sculptured palace.

Russell Sage says that men continue to make money after they have more than they need simply to show how smart they are.

"Is married life a failure?" "Not always," says Jones. "My wife can beat me building the kitchen fire on cold wintry mornings."

That the old fashioned love sentiment between men and maidens is not dying out is shown by the increasing number of valentines mailed the past February.

"Good morning," said the Crocus on awakening in March after a long winter's sleep, but there was no other flower to respond, so she closed her eyes and took another nap.

Don't believe that the young woman who is at work in office or factory is satisfied with such a career. No, she is dreaming of a home of her own, with husband, flowers and other household pets.

I do not wish to discourage the making of money, but when the end comes, and we are looking upon the world for the last time, it may be better for us that we have done one act of kindness, than that we should have gathered together one-hundred million dollars.

A machine has been invented by an Italian for chiseling marble, granite and other stones. This is a marvelous invention which enables the operator to outline rapidly the figure of a man, or any figure the architect may desire to cut in stone, following any model. The machine costs \$1,500. It reduces the price of stone engraving from pounds to shillings.

Not a Good God.—Grandmother was a little harsh in her judgments of other people. She remarked in the presence of her grandson that she wished all bad people could be destroyed quickly by accident, or otherwise. Her grandson took exception to this statement and replied, "Grandma if you were God I don't think you would make a very good God, if you acted as you think."

A Boston lady insect collector passing a hotel where the guests on the piazza were greatly annoyed by millions of lake flies, inquired innocently if she might have permission to capture one as a specimen. On gaining permission she was so interested in the fly she inquired whether it would be asking too much if she might carry away two more. This, in connection with the fact that the flies were being swept up by the bushel from the various piazzas and sidewalks seemed very amusing.

Lonesome Cow.—We have been building a fine new brick barn at our Rochester place, costing several thousand dollars. This barn is a palace among barns, a place in which a family might live with comfort. When we moved our horses and cow into this new barn we thought they would be pleased with the change. Imagine our disappointment when we found that our cow, which is a great pet, was very much dissatisfied with her new residence. She seemed to long for the old, dark, cobwebbed and ill smelling stable which she had occupied for so many years, and expressed her grief by loud bellowings and other indications of ill content. It was several weeks after her removal before she became entirely satisfied with her palatial abode.

Money.—If all the money in the world were equally divided how long would it remain so? We are told that three day

laborers found a gold mine, which on being sold yielded each a profit of \$100,000 in cash. On receiving this money from the sale of the mine these men started out to enjoy themselves. One of them had long wanted a watch. He immediately bought five expensive watches and chains. After drinking heavily he returned to the hotel and the clerk, who had put four of the gold watches in the safe, called the men's attention to the fact that his watch chain was hanging down and that his watch was missing. Somebody had stolen it. He asked for another watch, but fumbled it and dropped it upon the stone floor. Then he took another one which probably did not last him very long. In less than six months neither of these men had any money left.

Money from Inventions.—The editor of Green's Fruit Grower has ever had an idea that he would some time invent something that would bring considerable revenue. He has worked out several devices and spent considerable money on them, but has never yet received any profit from this source. It is likely that many of our readers have had similar hopes in regard to inventions. I caution such readers not to place much dependence upon getting money out of such schemes. But few great inventions are the work of one man. The telephone, telegraph, the sewing machine, the reaper, in fact nearly all the great inventions were the combined work of hundreds of skilled inventors. The man who worked most successfully on each of these inventions at the last was the one who secured the great reward. There are numerous great inventions that have been lost to the world through the death of the inventor just at the time when the new wonder was to be launched. The tax upon the vital forces of the inventor is so great he is often near death's door when he perfects his invention.

Good Homes.—If I had a large surplus of money, I would buy a tract of land near a large city, embracing several hundred acres, well located for comfortable homes. I would divide this land into tracts of one acre each, laying out streets, planting shade trees along these streets, putting in sewers and connecting these homes with the city by an electric railroad. I would aim to have a piece of woodland with this village which I would make into a park with attractive drives. I would have a free supply of pure water. I would build there a church and a school. I would attempt to sell these acre lots to people of moderate means at a very low price, a price that would leave no profit on the transaction, a price that would tempt many people to move into this suburban village and live a wholesome, rural life. For those people who could not afford to build houses upon these lots, I would build, and sell the houses to them at cost or less than cost. Those who were able to pay a small price for these homes, I would give long periods of payment, without interest. I would have no saloons there. I would have a hospital and a relief committee. I have long thought that a suburban village of this kind could be made a great success and would be the source of much good.

Improving Cemetery.—I. M. Moore asks Green's Fruit Grower about improving a small cemetery containing about two acres, which is now covered with sedge grass and briars. It is desired to seed down the plot and keep it largely in lawn. My reply is that the brush or wild shrubbery should be grubbed out and the soil carefully plowed and cultivated for one season. It would not be possible immediately after plowing the soil to level it down and make a good seed bed for the new turf that is desired. If the plowing is done very early possibly the soil would be rotted and the ground leveled by cultivation, so that in August or September the plot could be sodded down successfully. I would advise using the ordinary lawn grass which is composed largely of Kentucky blue grass and white clover. Such cemeteries can be greatly improved by planting the borders with shrubs and trees combined, and by planting groups of shrubs judiciously at appropriate points in the interior. The west side could be planted to evergreens which would make the cemetery more cheerful in winter and would shelter the grounds from winds at all seasons. The improving of cemeteries is a praiseworthy undertaking, but is something that is usually neglected altogether.

Low Headed Trees.—I wish to call attention occasionally to low headed trees. I have spoken of this question before, and will doubtless call attention to it again, since I wish to keep the question before the readers of Green's Fruit

Grower, lest they forget it. I believe the orchards of the future are to be made of low headed trees. Low headed trees are much less affected by storms of wind in the fall which sweep off tons of apples every year. Fruit may be gathered more easily from low headed trees and the trees may be more easily sprayed and pruned. There are many advantages in having low headed trees.

Old Trees for Vines.—If there is a tree upon your place which you have decided after great deliberation you wish to dig out for one reason or another, why not cut the bark off around the stump in a narrow strip, thus killing the tree, and then plant a strong growing grape vine, or some ornamental vines near the trunk of this tree to climb up over the branches making it an object of great beauty.

Rotation for Fruits.—Farmers know that rotation is necessary for growing various kinds of farm crops, but fruit growers have not yet fully realized that it is equally necessary for rotations in fruit growing. I am often asked whether it is well to replace an old dead apple tree with a young apple tree planted on the same spot. An apple tree might succeed on the same spot if the ground was well fertilized, but it certainly would succeed much better in another spot where an apple tree had not been growing for many years previous. If I were to select a site for an apple orchard I would not select land that had been occupied for the past thirty, forty or fifty years by apple trees, neither would I select a site for a peach orchard that recently had been occupied by peach trees.

The Value of an Orchard.—The question is often asked "what is an apple orchard worth?" Or, "what is an acre of bearing apple orchard worth?" George T. Powell estimates that our best orchards bear interest on a valuation of \$1,200 to \$1,500 per acre, which at 6 per cent. would be from \$70 to \$90 per acre. It is conceded that there is no way in which an acre of land can be made so profitable as by planting upon it an apple orchard. B. J. Case says in the *Rural New Yorker* that a good bearing orchard could be sold in Wayne County from \$100 to \$500 per acre, according to its condition, location and nearness to railroad station. The value of farms in which an acre of land can be made so profitable as by planting upon it an apple orchard. B. J. Case says in the *Rural New Yorker* that a good bearing orchard could be sold in Wayne County from \$100 to \$500 per acre, according to its condition, location and nearness to railroad station. 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Eve Did It.—When Adam was charged with eating the forbidden fruit he laid the blame on Eve, claiming that Eve urged him to eat the fruit. Since Adam's time women have been charged with being the source of much trouble and crime. It appears now that J. T. Cordova, the absconding pastor, who recently eloped the second time with a beautiful girl who sang in his choir, was not himself to blame, but that his wife was the source of the trouble. He says that he tried hard to induce his wife to love him but that she would not, hence his elopement. How could it be possible that this wife should not love such a man as this clergyman has proved himself to be? If she could not have forced herself to love him in any other way she should have called in the police for assistance. But seriously speaking, how often the innocent person, the one who suffers, is charged by the scoundrel or the delinquent as the one person above all others responsible for injuries, or crimes committed. If a man imposes upon you in a dishonest business deal, taking advantage of your confidence in him, and abusing it shamefully, you may expect to hear this man exclaim, "You are yourself to blame."

A \$10,000 Bill.—The United States government issued a number of \$10,000 bills, the largest ever issued in this country. For some unknown reason all of these \$10,000 bills have been redeemed but one. Our government is looking for this \$10,000 bill desiring to redeem that also. If any of the subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower have in their pocketbooks this \$10,000 bill please communicate with the treasury department at Washington. The moment the government treasurer redeems your \$10,000 bill will you kindly send 50 cents of it to Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y., to renew your subscription, providing you have not already renewed. We speak of this now since the time is slipping away and you will soon be busy pruning, planting, plowing and sowing. While the publisher of Green's Fruit Grower is not the owner of this \$10,000 treasury note he has during the year many bills large enough to require several \$10,000 treasury notes in the payment, therefore, he needs the renewal of every subscriber. Will you kindly favor us with a prompt response?

Winter Banana Apple.—We have had trees of this variety upon our place for over twenty years and find it of superior quality, of average size, free from defects. The fruit when ripe, about mid-winter, is of a golden hue and presents a fine appearance. I have claimed that it was better in quality than Swaar, but this has been disputed by many. Professor H. E. Van Deman however, agrees with me that it is better than Swaar. Tree is remarkably vigorous and healthy, but the roots seem more susceptible to the crown gall than other varieties. It is an apple worthy of attention of every lover of good fruit.

American Blush Apple.—Scions of this apple came to us from James Norton, a valued friend and patron then living at Farmer village, Cayuga county, N. Y. He said the variety was well known in his locality and that it resembled Hubbardston but that it was entirely distinct from Hubbardston. We have been propagating it for many years. It resembles Hubbardston in appearance, in flavor and in growth of tree. It seems to be a better keeper than Hubbardston. Specimens sent to United States pomological department one year were accepted as correctly named and not identical with Hubbardston, but more recently the United States department has declared that it is the same as Hubbardston. This is all we know about it.

Oak or Strawberry.—If I plant one kind of seed in my garden I may reap a luscious strawberry. If I plant another seed in the same garden I will secure an oak tree, the life of which may be perpetuated for hundreds of years. The same soil nourishes these two seeds, the same rain, the same sun-shine. How is it that this garden soil in one instance produces the remarkable strawberry and in the other the noble oaks? No one can explain this phenomenon. We see springing from the earth a vast multitude of plants, shrubs and trees, each different from the other and yet all nurtured by the same elements. Surely there is plenty of food for thought to him who walks about with inquiring mind.

Rheumatism seems to be practically unknown in Japan. A French observer attributes this to the sobriety of the people, their vegetarian diet and their great use of water. They not only drink large quantities of pure water, but take two or three baths daily throughout the year.

OUR PREMIUM OFFERS

We name below some Premium Offers that will please you. Many of the subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower expire with November or December issues. Please send your renewals NOW. DO IT NOW, taking advantage of one of these offers, and we will extend your subscription ONE YEAR. We make few offers, but make these exceedingly desirable. All will be sent by mail, postpaid. See our Combination and Clubbing Offers with other papers on another page.

NOTICE:—When you send in your subscription you must in the same letter claim your premiums. If you fail to do this, it will be useless for you to make your claim later, since it is impossible for us to look over 112,000 subscribers to adjust such a small matter. ORDER BY NUMBER ONLY. Figure all subscriptions at 50 cents each, and then get the premium for your commission. Plants will be mailed in early spring.

PREMIUM No. 1.

TWO CLEMATIS VINES

One each of the following varieties:

Mad. Ed. Andre.—A distinct crimson red color, a very pleasant shade and entirely distinct from all others.

Jackmanni.—The flowers of this variety when fully expanded, are from four to six inches in diameter. Color, violet purple.

One each of the above vines will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.



The above illustration is a photo-engraving of the Clematis Jackmanni which a subscriber has received as a premium with Green's Fruit Grower. The photograph is kindly sent us by John McRoper of Oregon. The premium plants and trees sent out with Green's Fruit Grower have opened up new territories for fruit growing in many parts of the great western country where many places are cut off from railroad communication and can receive plants and trees only by mail.

PREMIUM No. 2.

A SCIENTIFIC MICROSCOPE.

This microscope is especially imported from France. As regards power and convenient handling, good judges pronounce it the best ever introduced for popular use. The cylindrical case is manufactured from highly polished nickel, while there are two separate lenses—one at each end of the microscope. The larger glass is a convex magnifier, adapted for examining insects of various kinds, the surface of the skin, the hair, fur, or any small articles. The other lens is exceedingly powerful and will clearly delineate every small object entirely invisible to the naked eye. Every farmer, family, school, and teacher should own a microscope. Send us 60c. for microscope and subscription to Green's Fruit Grower one year.

PREMIUM No. 3.



TREE AND GRAPE VINE PRUNER.

We offer the Levin Pruning Shears, being well tested by Chas. A. Green, best of all pruners, to all who send 75c. for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.



PREMIUM No. 4.

RUBBER STAMP

with your name and address. This is a valuable premium. It is a nickel-plated machine which you can carry in the pocket with self-linking rubber type, which stamps your name and address on envelopes, letter heads, etc., so that your letters cannot go astray. Sent to all who send us 60c. for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.

PREMIUM No. 5.

THREE HARDY ROSES

Two-year old out-door rose bushes which will blossom same year planted, and will be of the choicest varieties. These bushes will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, who claim this premium when subscribing. We will select an assortment of colors from the following hardy hybrid perpetual varieties: General Jacqueminot, Prince Camille De Rohan, Coquette Des Blanches, Coquette Des Alpes, Paul Neyron, Mrs. John Laing, John Keynes, La Reine, La France. The selection must be left entirely with us.

PREMIUM No. 6.

Two in One—Combined Pruning and Budding Knife.



This beautiful pattern, buck handle, razor steel, Combination Pruner and Budder, should be in every man's pocket who grows fruit. We offer it with Green's Fruit Grower for two years for \$1.00.



PREMIUM No. 7.

4 Red Cross Currant Plants

Four well rooted plants of the new Red Cross Currant, the largest and most productive red currant, very vigorous in growth, clusters long, will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper, one year, who claim this premium when subscribing.



PREMIUM No. 8.

We will mail you ten plants of Green's New Un-named Strawberry, pineapple flavor, large, productive, and vigorous, and Green's Fruit Grower one year, all for 50 cents.

PREMIUM No. 9.

TWO GRAPE VINES

ONE C. A. GREEN GRAPE—AND ONE CAMPBELL'S EARLY.

One strong well rooted vine of the new and remarkably valuable grape vine called The C. A. Green Grape will be sent you by mail postpaid, with Green's Fruit Grower.

One Campbell's Early Grape, a new variety of great promise. It is one of the strongest growers, and one of the most hardy varieties. It ripens with Moore's Early, quality is good and it is a long keeper. Two vines will be sent to all who send 50c. for our paper one year.



PREMIUM No. 10.

ONE NIAGARA PEACH TREE AND ONE C. A. GREEN GRAPE VINE.

A new peach ripening one week earlier than Elberta, remarkably free from yellows and leaf curl, and cannot be surpassed in healthfulness and vigor. It is of large size, beautiful, and better in quality than Elberta. One tree will be sent to all who send us 50 cents for our paper one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.

See Nut Picks, Baby Spoon, Knives & Book Premium Offers on other pages

Uncle Eli, He Says:

I've got the greatest trust in mankind, but at the same time I never buy milk pails of a tin peddler without lookin' for holes in the bottom.

Thar' is no doubt that Providence takes keer of a man up to a sartin' pint, but when that pint is reached he is expected to put on steam and outrun the bull.

I never filled but one political office. The salary was \$50 a year, and my expenses were \$200, and yet a hundred different folks figgered out that I stole about \$500.

I do love an honest man, but when a naybur wakes me up at midnight to return an old tobacco box he has found at my gate it does seem to me that he is stretchin' the thing a leetle bit too fur.

It's all right to argue that the office should seek the man, but you take my word fur it that whenever you find such a case it will be an office whar' the pay is so mighty small and the stealin' so mighty skeerse that it won't pay a hard-workin' man to fule with it.

I've traded cows with a church deacon, and I've traded hosses with a regular old sinner, and, to be honest with you, I've found that I had to watch one as closely as the 'tother.

I have been called a smart man a few times in my life, but, alas! it has allus figgered that the fellers struck me fur a \$5 bill jest as I was feelin' might peart over their flattery. It's cheaper to be known as a fule.

I think every man orter be given a fair chance. That is, when he's talkin' to you in the middle of the road he should be expected to tell the truth, but when he's down to Skinner's grocery of an evening he should be expected to outlie all the other story-tellers.

I hain't sayin' that if I found a naybur's wallet in the road I wouldn't return it, but I'm frank enough to admit that I'd be three or four weeks about it and then kinder feel that he had somehow done me an injury.

When a man comes to me and wants to let me in on the ground floor of a good thing, I know that one of two things is goin' to happen. He is either goin' to swindle me or I've got to turn in with him and swindle somebody else, and so I have concluded to hoe' corn and depend upon my natural goodness to meet with its due reward.—Credit Lost.

The sensible man is the man who always agrees with you.

Some folks will find fault even when a feller does his best.

No single man or woman ever concedes that marriage is a failure.

Pessimists are generally men with long hair and women with short hair.

The woman that's on the shelf always lowers herself when she gets married.

Real happiness and religion are about the only things a man can't get wrongfully.

All women may not be mind readers, but there's mighty few that ain't mind readers.

A feller with good hearing is often as deaf as a post when you want to borrow a dollar.

If swallowing words gives a man indigestion, there's lots of fellers with incurable cases.

Folks that's so deaf they never know it thunders never miss hearin' an invitation to a picnic dinner.

If money could really talk, it would be able to make some interesting comments about how some folks got rich.

If the Japs keep up their fightin' like they've done in the past, the Russians will likely adopt Sherman's definition of war.—Farm Life.

The old-fashioned girl as mentioned in Green's Fruit Grower, I consider very fortunate to escape the attentions of our new style dudes; if she receives attentions and love it will be of one that is sensible and of noble character and she will know it is given to her own good self and not to her style, and there are still such as our editor was seeking, worthy lifemates. The great increase of divorces are results of those frivolous youths and maidens that waste their wealth of love on worthless objects.—Mrs. John A. Pa.

"Have you ever stood of evenings
Neath the shadow of the trees,
And in low and solemn whispers
Cast your cares upon the breeze,
While some rosy dimpled maiden
Kept you gently in suspense,
As you stood in conversation,
Simply chewing at the fence?

I want it said of me by those who know me best, that I always pluck a thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow.—Abraham Lincoln.

"Lord, for to-morrow and its needs
I do not pray.
Keep me from stain of sin
Just for to-day."

Points on Peach Culture.

Whether soil is sandy or loamy is not so important as the elevated site for the peach orchard. Always select a hill side or a hilltop and see that the land is well drained. The question of varieties is of the greatest importance, therefore spend much time in selecting the kinds you plant, endeavor to cover as long a season as possible. Do not plant trees over one year old. Those planters who ask nurserymen for peach trees two or three years old, do not know what they are talking about. Give frequent but shallow cultivation. Keep the ground free from all weeds. Keep the soil well fertilized but not excessively so. Prune the trees every year, cutting off nearly one-half of the previous season's growth. In early spring remove the soil from the base of the trunk and dig out any grubs that may be there; then bank up the tree a foot high with soil which should be removed in the fall. If San Jose scale attacks the peach trees, do not be frightened for there is a remedy by which you can save the entire orchard, and you can learn of this remedy by corresponding with your State Experiment Station or with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Remove quickly every tree affected with yellows. For curl leaf, spray late in winter, or early in spring before buds start, with a solution of copper of sulphate, 1 pound to twenty gallons of water, or with Bordeaux mixtures.

"Can't lie, eh? When I get through spankin', you can't sit either."

It Can't Be Done.

When Columbus set sail to discover a new world, he was told by thousands of people, "It can't be done."

When Watt the inventor was hard at work with the problem of making steam a motive power, the cry on every side was "It can't be done!" When Morse planned to communicate between distant points by electricity, every one said "It can't be done." All the great achievements of the world have been accomplished in the face of this discouraging cry "It can't be done!" I have seen men struggling under a load of debt. Their neighbors and friends were sure the debts could never be paid, but they were paid. I recall the experience of a young man without capital, who on a run-down farm on an isolated road, proposed to start a national nursery business, but told by all who were familiar with the circumstances that it could not be done. But it was done, and with success. I also have in mind a young man who started a publication under adverse circumstances without experience or capital. He was discouraged on all sides. Veterans in the business explained the difficulties of the situation. The graveyards, where hundreds of similar publications were buried, were overhauled to discourage the new venture; but it was begun nevertheless and was successful. There is nothing impossible under the sun. Human will and determination would seem to be almost omnipotent.

"A drop of ink may make a million think."

AN ASTHMA CURE AT LAST.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Congo river, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases, are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant Compound. Among others, many ministers of the Gospel testify to its wonderful powers.

Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, Ph. D., Centre Hall, Pa., perhaps one of the worst cases, was permanently cured after many years' suffering. Rev. D. S. Hopkins, Wilson, Ind. Ter., writes, May 25th, his wife was cured two years ago after eight years' suffering. Rev. F. F. Wyatt, the noted Evangelist, Abilene, Texas, writes, was cured of Hay Fever and Asthma after eight years' suffering and had no return of the disease. Mr. L. H. Johnson, of Gainesville, Ga., Manager of the Gainesville Shoe Co., writes, the Kola Compound is a death blow to Asthma. It cured my daughter after all hope had gone and words are inadequate to express our gratitude to the importers.

To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1,164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of Green's Fruit Grower who suffers from any form of Asthma. This is very fair, and we advise sufferers to send for a case. It costs you nothing and you should surely try it.

CUT THIS OUT If you want 100 different samples of magazines and newspapers, just send with 10 cents for one year's subscription to "The Welcome Guest," the best original magazine published, which you will receive for twelve long months and 100 samples as promised.

Address, THE WELCOME GUEST, Portland, Maine.

SAVE MONEY!

By sending your subscriptions through us. Read carefully all our
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OUR BIG DOLLAR OFFERS.

McCall's Magazine	Woman's Home Companion	Farm and Fireside	Farm Journal	Farmer's Voice
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Housekeeper	Green's Fruit Grower	Housekeeper	Woman's Farm Journal	Farm Journal
Green's Fruit Grower		Green's Fruit Grower	Green's Fruit Grower	Woman's Magazine
Housekeeper	Farmer's Voice	Farm Journal	Mayflower	Green's Fruit Grower
Woman's Magazine	Woman's Magazine	Farm and Fireside	Home and Flowers	Farmer's Voice
Woman's Farm Journal	Housekeeper	Reliable Poultry Journal	Woman's Magazine	Woman's Magazine
Green's Fruit Grower	Green's Fruit Grower	Woman's Magazine	Green's Fruit Grower	American Poultry Advocate
American Poultry Advocate	Agricultural Epitomist	Green's Fruit Grower	Tribune Farmer	Poultry Keeper
Poultry Keeper	Vick's Magazine	Poultry Success	Housekeeper	American Poultry Advocate
Woman's Farm Journal	Housekeeper	Green's Fruit Grower	Woman's Farm Journal	Woman's Farm Journal
Green's Fruit Grower	Green's Fruit Grower		Green's Fruit Grower	Green's Fruit Grower
Union Gospel News	American Boy	Farm and Fireside	Poultry Keeper	Poultry Keeper
Missouri Valley Farmer	American Poultry Advocate	Farm Journal	American Poultry Advocate	American Poultry Advocate
American Poultry Advocate	Green's Fruit Grower	Woman's Magazine	Woman's Farm Journal	Woman's Magazine
Woman's Magazine	American Boy	Green's Fruit Grower	Green's Fruit Grower	Woman's Farm Journal
Green's Fruit Grower	American Poultry Advocate			Green's Fruit Grower
American Boy	Farmer's Voice	Farm and Fireside	American Poultry Advocate	
Vick's Magazine	Vick's Magazine	Farm Journal	Tribune Farmer	
Farmer's Voice	American Poultry Advocate	Woman's Magazine	Farmer's Voice	
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OTHER SPECIAL COMBINATIONS.

These offers give big value for the money and will furnish the best of reading matter for the whole family to same or separate addresses.

American Boy	1 yr.	\$1.00	Our Club	World To-day	1 yr.	\$1.00	Our Club	McCall's	1 yr.	\$1.50
Housekeeper	1 "	.60	Price	Woman's Home Comp.	1 "	1.00	Price	Madam	1 "	1.00
Vick's Magazine	1 "	.50	Price	McCall's	1 "	.50	Price	American Boy	1 "	1.00
Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50	Price	Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50	Price	The Era	1 "	1.00
House Beautiful	1 yr.	\$2.00	Our Club	Woman's Home Comp.	1 yr.	\$1.00	Our Club	Vick's Magazine	1 "	.50
Cosmopolitan	1 "	1.00	Price	Good Housekeeping	1 yr.	1.00	Price	Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50
World To-day	1 "	1.00	Price	Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50	Price	Frank Leslie's Pop. Mo.	1 yr.	\$1.00
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The Housekeeper	1 yr.	.60	Our Club	American Boy	1 "	1.00	Price	Farmer's Voice	1 "	.60
Vick's Magazine	1 "	.50	Price	Vick's Magazine	1 "	.50	Price	The Era	1 "	1.00
Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50	Price	Green's Fruit Grower	1 "	.50	Price	Vick's Magazine	1 "	.50

Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. order or express money order, and your order will be filled at once. Individual checks will not be accepted. Make all remittances to Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y., Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$..... for which send the following publications for one year to addresses given:	Name.....
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ANNOUNCE
CURE FOR
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Our Club
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\$2.50

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accepted.

Since peach trees grow far more rapidly than apple trees and do not live so long, it has been a common practice in western New York, after planting an apple orchard the trees being two rods apart each way, to plant a peach tree between every apple tree in the row of apple trees, and to plant another row of entirely peach trees between each two rows of apple trees. In this way the apple orchard will contain as I figure it, three times as many peach as apple trees. I have practiced this method and have secured bountiful crops of peaches from the orchard long before the apple trees came into bearing. When the peach trees have become fully grown and cover a large portion of the soil with their branches, they begin to infringe upon the moisture and fertility of the soil so as to retard the development of the apple trees, and should then be removed. But meanwhile the planter has secured three, four or five crops of peaches which has given him a good profit on his investment, peach trees being less expensive than apple or many other kinds of fruit trees. Where peach trees are planted with apples as suggested, the orchard should be carefully and thoroughly cultivated. Peach trees are great absorbers of moisture from the soil and cannot thrive to the best advantage on uncultivated land.

An interesting day on the farm for us children was the day when mother made soap. I presume at the present day there are few farmers' wives who make soap, but forty years ago no thrifty housewife thought of buying soap. Barrels of wood ashes had been set up from the ground on slanting boards and water had been poured into the tops of these barrels daily for some time and the lye had been collected in iron kettles as it dripped below. On soap making day the lye was placed in a large iron kettle which was located in the yard, the accumulated waste fat was poured into this lye, and the whole was cooked and stirred throughout the day until the mixture constituted a soft soap. This soft soap was ladled from the iron kettle into small tubs. When it cooled it was nearly the consistency of jelly, and in this shape was used largely for washing clothes, but often, for washing the hands. We notice that little things were made much of by farmer's children in old times since there was but little going on at the farm. Days when the threshing machine came, or the buzz-saw, or when harvesting or haying began, were all events in our lives.

Profits.—We are told of a ten-acre orchard devoted to pears, plums and apples which this year brought in \$3,000 from sales of fruit. We have often told our readers that much can be done on a ten or twenty-acre fruit farm. We would not devote all of the small farm to orchards, but would devote a portion of it to strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, grapes and other small fruits.

Have Women More Curiosity Than Men?—At a millionaire wedding in New York City the streets were so thronged with women that the carriages could not pass. Women took possession of the gallery of the church and were driven out by the police. A dozen women crawled through a hole through which coal had been thrown in order to get a view of the bride, while others crawled under the canvas awning spread before the church and had to be pulled back by their feet by policemen. This indicates that women are curious.

The Perfect Man.—"I hold in my hand a piece of chalk," said a stranger at the prayer meeting. "The Bible says we must mark the perfect man. I have carried this chalk for twenty years, but have never yet found a perfect man to mark with it."

Sex in Strawberries.—Sometimes we hear of people whose strawberry bed is not productive. The berries are knotty or otherwise imperfect. This may be owing to the fact that the blossoms of the variety planted are not perfect, that is, are not bi-sexual. If the blossoms are not perfect it is necessary to have two varieties of strawberries growing in adjacent rows, or near each other, otherwise the fruit will be imperfect.

Spring will soon be knee deep in June.

OUR CLUBBING OFFER WITH THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER.

NOTICE that 50 cents pays for the Tribune Farmer Weekly and Green's Fruit Grower for one year. This is a proposition that should not be overlooked by our readers. Remember that our offer is to send you the Tribune Farmer Weekly for 1 year and Green's Fruit Grower for 1 year, all for 50 cents.

Bleach and Blush.—"Watch these fellows," said the captain of an ocean-going tug at the Aquarium the other afternoon as he stood in front of the tank containing more than a dozen of the beautiful red hinds from Bermuda, says New York Sun. "See them change color like the pretty chameleons of the tropics, only quicker."

"I think it is one of the most amusing things in nature, and I have watched them in their native waters many a time. They live among the pink and white corals where the water is so clear that it deceives you about the depth. You think that you are in danger of hitting a coral reef that is twenty or thirty feet below the keel and you can see these fish playing around in the water."

"Watch these fellows swimming around. They are dark red on the back and pink on the sides. See those at rest as he is at rest, and watch that one which he has disturbed grow darker every minute. Isn't a study?"

"It seems to me that it is a provision of nature to protect these fish while resting. The hinds are not the only fish that change in color, but they appear to make the change quicker than any other variety that I know of."

The Ocean's Volcanoes.—All recorded submarine earthquakes have been plotted on a map of the world by Wilhelm Krebs. Many of them represent submarine volcanic eruptions, and a very striking fact is their great concentration in the narrowest part of the Atlantic ocean, between Africa and South America. It is suggested that this greater apparent activity may be due largely to lack of observations in the much less traveled Pacific. Other centers are the West Indies, the west coast of South America, the south of the Bay of Bengal, the Malay Archipelago, eastern Japan and the Mediterranean.

Moss on Trees.—The idea that moss grows thickest on the north or east side of trees seems to have been disproved. A French botanist Leon Bedel, now concludes that mosses prefer the parts of the tree that retain most moisture, being thus more abundant on rough or cracked parts, on the upper part of a branch or inclined trunk, on knots or bosses, at the fork of branches, and at the base of the trunk.

About Grafting Wax.—A good preparation is made by mixing together twice as much rosin as beeswax and twice as much beeswax as linseed oil or tallow, and dissolving, says Rural World. When there is much grafting to do I like to apply the wax with a brush when warm, covering the entire scion and all cut surfaces. The more common method is to pour the warm wax into cold water, then pull like molasses candy until it is light in color, divide into sticks of a convenient size for handling and lay away in a cool place until ready for use. Press this gently around the grafts, covering all cut surfaces. In warm weather it may be necessary to use a little grease to prevent wax from sticking to fingers.

Electric Fish Hunting.—Electricity is now made to serve the fisherman by showing the presence and extent of shoals of fishes. The apparatus is the subject of a German patent, and it consists of a microphone, which is inclosed in a water-tight case and connected with an electric battery and telephone. As long as the microphone hangs free on being lowered into the water, no sound is heard. When fishes strike against the case, however, their presence is revealed by tappings, and the length of the rope supporting the microphone gives the exact depth at which the shoal is encountered.

Do not shake the tree of quarrels. Its fruit falls too quickly as it is.

It is not always the frosty atmosphere that brings the bloom to the cheeks of the maiden enjoying a sleigh ride.

There is always room at the top, but not always the strength to climb to it.

Uneasy lie the shoulders that carry a great duke's head.

It is not good for many to be alone. But even though it were the collectors won't let him.

Never do to-day that which you can have some other fellow do to-morrow.

—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Wood Leg.—Scott Miller has met with another misfortune. While helping to load a heavy casting at the Lewistown foundry recently Scott had his wooden leg broken by the casting falling on it. Lewistown "Free Press."

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FOR ORCHARD OR SMALL FRUITS. It is made by the largest pump makers in the United States. Solid Brass and not affected by the materials used; throws a uniform, constant and elastic spray and is very powerful and easily operated. The patent agitator stirs the solution from the bottom. Nothing to get out of order. Can be used for whitewashing. The best Barrel Spray Pump on earth for the price.

Price, No. 5, complete, with 5 feet of three-ply discharge hose and nozzle, ready to use, weight 25 lbs., only \$4.95

Eight-foot extension pipe for higher trees, .50

Price, No. 6, complete, with two 5-foot lengths of three-ply discharge hose and two nozzles for spraying two rows at a time, ready for use. Weight 30 lbs., 5.95

Eight-foot extension pipe for higher trees (each), .50

For Dasher Agitator, if preferred, add \$1.00 to the price of either pump. Always use extension pipes. You get better results.

ALL STEEL BARREL CART. For use with any of our Barrel or Bucket Pumps. Enables the user to reach places that would be impossible with a team and wagon. It is also a valuable protection against fire, and for springing. Being made entirely of steel, it will last a life time.

Price, without barrel, .50. Complete with barrel, 5.95

Barrel \$2.00 extra.

BUCKET OR BARREL SPRAY PUMP.

Two Pumps in one for trees or small fruits and potatoes. A Brass Bucket or Barrel Spray Pump with more real advantages than are contained in any other spray pump on the market, and is sold at a moderate price. The work is all done on the down stroke and it can be operated with one-third the power required for any old style pumps. It is an excellent pump for practical use.

Price, No. 24, complete, ready for use, 5 feet of 3-ply hose and graduating Vermorel fine or coarse spray and solid stream nozzle, 3.45

With eight-foot extension pipe for spraying large trees, 3.95

Always use pipe extension. You get better results.

Price, No. 25, same as No. 24 for Bucket only, 3.95

For small fruit and a few trees this pump will do very good work.

KNAPSACK SPRAYER FOR SMALL FRUIT, POTATOES, ETC.

A Convenient Outfit, with which to spray from four to six acres of small fruit or potatoes in a day. The tank holds 5 gallons, and is fitted with lid and strainer.

The pump has a large air chamber, ball valves, solid plunger and agitator.

The handle lever can be shifted from right to left shoulder, at will.

The handle lever can be shifted from right to left shoulder, at will.

Price, No. 396, Knapsack Spray Pump, with 5 feet of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hose, pipe extension and Bordeaux or graduating Vermorel spray nozzle, which can be graduated from a fine mist spray to a solid stream.

NOTICE.—We can send any of the above Sprayers DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY IN Ohio, if desired, to SAVE EXPRESS CHARGES TO POINTS IN THE FAR WEST.

CONDENSED BORDEAUX MIXTURE. (Standard Formula, 1 gallon makes 50 gallons spray.) Ready for use by simply adding water. An indispensable fungicide, curing and preventing black rot, mildew, blight, rust, scab, and all fungoid diseases on fruits and plants.

1 gal. Bordeaux Mixture makes 50 gals. of spray solution, U. S. Standard.

Price, .50. 5 gals. Bordeaux Mixture of spray solution, .45.

KEROSENE EMULSION FOR Scale and all Sucking Insects.—Prepared according to the most improved formula; ready for use by simply adding water (35 to 50 parts water to one of Emulsion). Price, per gallon, \$1.00; 5 gallons, \$4.50.

WHALE OIL SOAP for San Jose Scale and Cabbage Worms. For cabbage worm scale on trees, caterpillars, melon louse, rose bugs, green fly and lice of all kinds, all sucking insects, either on plants or animals. Use from one to two pounds of the soap to 5 to 6 gallons of water. Be sure that the soap is thoroughly dissolved, and then apply in form of spray. Price, 1 lb., 15c.; 2 lbs., 35c.; 5 lbs., 60c.

WHITE HELLEBORE FOR CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY WORMS.

Hellebore is often employed in cases where arsenical poisons would be objectionable. Use one ounce to three gallons of water. Price, 1 lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP FOR ROSE BUGS AND CURRANT WORMS.

Excellent for rose bushes, shrubs, house plants, etc. It also acts as a valuable fertilizer, reviving plant life. For domestic purposes it kills the house of cockroaches and is a superior wash for dogs and all animals. Prevents poultry lice. Price, 5 oz. cake, sufficient for two gallons prepared solution, 10c.; mailed, postpaid, 15c.; 8 oz. cake, sufficient for 5 gallons prepared solution, 20c.; mailed, postpaid, 25c.

Valuable booklet, "The Window Garden," free with 8 oz. cake of Sulpho-Tobacco Soap.

Our Spray Catalogue showing large power sprayers sent on request.

Write us, telling how many trees you have to spray, the size, etc.; also the small fruit, potatoes or cabbage to be sprayed, and let us help you in the choice of a Sprayer, large or small, according to your actual needs. If you write us at once, we can send you the latest and most reliable Spray Catalogue, telling just what to use and just when to spray. Address

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SOME UP TO DATE FASHIONS.

For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

4965.—The quantity of material required for the medium size is $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 21, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with $\frac{1}{4}$ yards of silk for collar and belt, and $\frac{1}{4}$ yards of all-over lace for chemisette and cuffs.



4965 Fancy Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

4975 Blouse with Scalloped Yoke, 32 to 40 bust.

4975.—The quantity of material required for the medium size is $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 21, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of all-over lace for yoke, collar and deep cuffs and 2 yards of lace for frills to make as illustrated.

4966.—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 9 yards 27, $8\frac{1}{4}$ yards 32, or 7 yards 44 inches wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yards of banding 2 inches wide, to trim as illustrated.



4966 Neglige Room Gown, Small, Medium, Large.



4970 Sailor Blouse Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

4970.—The quantity of material required for the medium size is $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 21, 4 yards 27, or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 15 inches wide for shield and collar.

4967.—The quantity of material required for either sleeves is $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 21 or 27, or $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 44 inches wide.



4967 Blouse or Shirt, Waist Sleeves, Small, Medium, Large.



4969 Men's Office Coat, 34 to 44 breast.

4968.—The quantity of material required for the medium size is $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27, 3 yards 44, or 2 yards 54 inches wide.

4969.—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4 yards 27, 2 yards 44, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 52 inches wide.



4970 Child's Coat, 1, 2, 4 and 6 yrs.



4968 Girl's Skirted Dress, 8 to 14 yrs.

4968.—The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is $8\frac{1}{4}$ yards 21, $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 inches wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of all-over lace for collar and cuffs and 2 yards of lace for frills to make as illustrated.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Twenty Years Ago.

I've wandered to the village Tom, I've sat beneath the tree, Upon the schoolhouse playground, which sheltered you and me; But none were left to greet me, Tom, and few were left to know. That played with us upon the green, some twenty years ago.

The grass is just as green, Tom: bare-footed boys at play Were sporting just as we did then, with spirits just as gay; But the master sleeps upon the hill, which, coated o'er with snow, Afforded us a sliding place, just twenty years ago.

The river's rushing just as still; the willows on its side Are larger than they were, Tom; the stream appears less wide— But the grapevine swing is ruined now, where once we played the beau, And swung our sweethearts—pretty girls— just twenty years ago.

Near by the spring, upon an elm, you know I cut your name, Your sweetheart's just beneath it, Tom, and you did mine the same; Some heartless wretch has peeled the bark —twas dying, sure but slow, Just as that one, whose name you cut, died twenty years ago.

My lids have long been dry, Tom, but tears came in my eyes; I thought of her I loved so well, those early broken ties; I visited the old churchyard, and took some flowers to strew Upon the graves of those we loved, some twenty years ago.

Diamond Dust.

Circumstances spur us as much as they hinder us.

Lord, let me have anything but Thy frown, and anything with Thy smile.

Difficulty is the rude and rocking cradle of every kind of excellence.—Gladstone.

The wear and tear of rust is even faster than the wear and tear of work.—Smiles.

Face all things; even Adversity is polite to a man's face.—Josh Billings.

To go down stream is easy, but there is a Niagara at the far end.—Dr. Alex. MacLaren.

Self-government is the best government.

Character is not determined by a single act, but by habitual conduct.—Cuyler.

To repel one's cross is to make it heavier.—Ametil.

No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of it for another.—Dickens.

All fetters are bad, even if they be made of gold.

Let us pray God's grace to keep God's image in repute.—Mrs. Browning.

Work is only done well when it is done with a will.—Ruskin.

The greatest Cross is to be without a Cross.—John Oliver Hobbs.

He who seeks happiness for itself never finds it.

Each life that fails of the true intent mars the perfect plan that the Master meant.—S. Coolidge.

How to Catch Rats.—Set a small steel spring-trap on a board a foot square, and with a pencil mark the outlines of the trap, says New York Tribune. Cut away the wood between the marks so as to let the trap down into the board flush with the surface. This is a permanent arrangement, not absolutely necessary but very convenient, because easily kept covered. Now set the trap in the receptacle prepared for it, and cover it with bran, putting a little meal or flour directly over the pan. If the rats succeed in getting the bait without springing the trap, glue some pumpkin seeds upon the pan and bait as before. Do not be discouraged if you do not catch any the first week. Old rats are very shy of all artificial arrangements of a suspicious nature; but as familiarity breeds contempt, they will be pretty sure to be caught in the end. I never fail to rid my cellar of rats in this way.

Big Farmer.—A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, Dan Rankin of Missouri is the largest corn grower in the world. He has sent us a photograph which shows in one field 125 horse-power cultivators at work at one time cultivating corn. He has grown over 14,000 acres of corn in one season, yielding 1,000,000 bushels. He employs 250 men during all the months of the year. His, plows, cultivators, etc., are all two-horse implements, thus saving the time of one man for each implement. Mr. Rankin feeds his corn on the premises, shipping last year 7,078 hogs which brought \$123,000. He made a gross profit of \$298,000 upon the cattle he fed upon his farm. He pays good prices for labor.

"I suppose a statesman must give a great deal of attention to books," said the novice. "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "he has to keep a check book. But it is just as well for him to be a little careful about what he puts down in his ledger."—Washington "Star."

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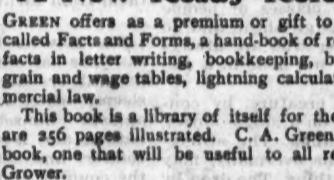
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The Greatest Time Saving garden tool ever invented. Built for more speed and better work. Teeth changed from 8 to 16-inch row (or to any width between) in an instant. No wrench needed. Shallow, Medium or Deep Cultivation obtained by simple Movement of the foot. Works soil at an even depth all down the row. No hit and miss, and keeps going. At least one-third easier and quicker than any other garden cultivator on earth. Easier to push than a lawn mower. A woman can push it. No Gardener can afford to be without one of our time savers. Built for the big gardener and the little gardener. Used for any garden crop. Last season's shipments went into every quarter of the country. Scores of unsolicited testimonial.

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Green's Gift.

It is the best thing in the world for the baby to feed itself with. Our grandchild has one. No baby can get on well without it. What more attractive gift can you make your own baby or your grandchild? We will mail, prepaid, this heavily silver-plated spoon with gilt bowl as a premium to all who send us 60 cents for one year's subscription to

Green's Fruit Grower.



Mankind, Like the Apple.

There are many kinds of apples,
And they're either tart or sweet;
There are those that look so rosy,
After all it is deceit.
Now, just take the little russet,
Which do not appear so bright;
Yet they are as sweet as honey,
And their flavor brings delight.

And we, too, are like the apples,
Some of us are not so sweet;
There are those who are so bitter,
Seldom will they kindly greet;
Many who drop in amongst us
Will soon set our hearts aglow,
And their spirits are so cheerful
We regret to let them go.

—Rural World.

Her Reward.

"The brute," exclaimed the bride of a year.

"Have a cup of tea, dear," said her dearest friend, "and tell me all about it. What has he been doing now?"

"You know I told you he has been encouraging me in learning to cook; has praised my nice little entrees, takes me to the theater as an occasional reward and all that."

"No good ground for a separation in that, I imagine," said the dearest friend, with slight sarcasm.

"Your sympathy is worse than your tea," retorted the bride, who was obviously out of sorts. "But I'm going to tell you anyway. Not long ago he promised me a surprise if I would turn out a nice dinner cooked all by myself, from soup to coffee. Last night I did it. Everything pleased him."

"My pet," he remarked, "I believe I promised you a surprise on an occasion like this."

"Yes, darling," I answered. "O, do tell me what it is?"

"I shall discharge the cook at the end of the month," he said.—New York "Press."

A beautiful woman is a practical poem planting tenderness, hope and eloquence in all whom she approaches.—Emerson.

A throat dry with praying is rare to be found among us.—S. Rutherford.

The seeds of repentance are sown in youth by pleasure, but the harvest is reaped in age by pain.—Colton.

Oliver Wendell Holmes is credited with saying there are two classes of people in the world. One who go ahead and do something, and another who are always complaining that it is not done in a different way.

The weakest living creature, by concentrating his powers on a single object, can accomplish something. The strongest, by disposing of his overman, may fail to accomplish anything. The drop by continually falling, bores its passage through the hardest rock. The hasty torrent rushes over it with hideous uproar and leaves no trace behind.—Carlyle.

From the deep human heart to the infinite there is a line along which will pass the real cry and the sympathetic answer—a double flash from the moral magnetism which fills the universe. Its conditions are not found in theological belief, but in the spirit of a little child.—Samuel Chapman Armstrong.

Would you feel deeply, you must think profoundly. Would you do grandly, you must buy the truth and sell it not. He who has the reverent mind will be in line with the best of mankind; he is in league with the saints and sages of history.—J. L. Jones.

The pocket mouse of the desert has a genuine fur lined "pocket" on the outside of its cheek. When it is hungry it takes food from its pocket with its paw, just as a man would pull a ham sandwich from his pocket.

Other creatures than the camel are able to get along for extended periods without drinking. Sheep in the northwestern deserts go from forty to sixty days in winter without drink, grazing on the green, succulent vegetation of that season.

Storks are not often seen on the American continent, but are commonly found in nearly all the countries of Europe. In Holland, where they are particularly numerous and are protected by law, their nests are generally on the summit of a tall post, put up on purpose that on which is fixed an old cart wheel.

Eight ordinary hen's eggs were submitted to pressure applied externally all over the surface of the shell and the breaking pressure varied between 400 pounds and 675 pounds per square inch. With the stresses applied internally to twelve eggs these gave way at pressures varying between thirty-two pounds and sixty-five pounds per square inch. The pressure required to crush the eggs varied between forty pounds and seventy-five. The average thickness of the shells was 18-1,000 inch.

There are as many brave women as men, yet we see but few of their statues in the parks.

Horse radish came from the South of Europe.

The garden cress is from Egypt and the East.

Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies.

The Zealand fax shows its origin by its name.

Barley was found in the mountains of Himalaya.

The coriander grows wild near the Mediterranean.

The Jerusalem artichoke is a Brazilian production.

Writers of undenied authority state that the cereals and others of these edible productions grow spontaneously in that portion of Tartary east of the Belar Tagh and north of the Himalaya mountains.

Fatal Results.—The cat, besides its liking for valerian, has shown a taste for caffeine, which brings painful and fatal results.

A Theory of Gravitation.—A new Scottish work attempts to prove—from geological phenomena—that gravitation is electrical and that it is identical with terrestrial and solar magnetism.

Durability of Woods.—In tests of the durability of woods, beech and aspen have decayed in three years, willow and chestnut in four years, maple and birch in five years, elm and ash in seven years.

"My son," said the fond father as he produced his light hickory cane, "I want you to understand that this hurts you a good deal more than it does me." "Father," replied the noble boy, "I'd sooner have a father that told the truth than take a thousand licks."—Cleveland "Plain Dealer."

A German anti-rust paper is described as being treated with sulphuric acid like vegetable parchment. Graphite is sprinkled on before putting into water and the material is then sized with glue and alum, and covered with logwood. This paper is used for wrapping steel goods, such as sewing needles, to keep them from tarnishing.

The traveler on the great American railways has scarcely a want or a desire, natural or artificial, unfulfilled. He sleeps, eats, reads, writes, smokes, amuses himself, transacts business, bathes, and is shaved with the utmost comfort and safety while speeding over the country at the rate of fifty miles or more per hour.

Races of Europe.—In European races Huxley recognized two main stocks—the fair Caucasian and the dark Caucasian. Dr. Deniker believes there are six well marked races, viz.: (1) the blonde, wavy-haired, long-headed, long-faced and tall Northern race; (2) the Eastern race, also blonde, with straight hair, a rather short head, broad face, and short in stature; (3) the Ibero-insular race, of Spain and Portugal, which is dark, very short, long-headed, with straight or retroussé nose, and sometimes curly hair; (4) the Western race, dark, round-headed and short, with round face, broad nose, and thick-set body; (5) the Atlanto-Mediterranean coast race, very dark, long-headed, fairly tall; (6) the Adriatic race, on the Gulf of Venice, dark, short-headed, with slender or arched nose.

That some of the lower vertebrates possess a sense unknown to us has been made evident by the prolonged observations of M. Werner, a naturalist of Vienna. Not less than 136 individuals, one-third of them at liberty, have been studied and it has been made certain that reptiles and amphibians are so strongly attracted by water that they go straight toward it, even though it be so far away that no sense known to man can detect it. The new sense is supposed to depend upon some kind of chemical attraction, though how it acts and on what part of the body are mysteries.

Poetry vs. Prose.—"So," said the stern parent, "you want to marry my daughter, eh?" "Ah, yes!" sighed the romantic young man. "I would gladly lie down and die for her." "I'm afraid you won't do," replied the practical father. "What I want is a son-in-law who is willing to get up and hustle for her."—Chicago "Daily News."

The roots of trees seem to vary in length and spread more than the branches. On moist land the roots of the largest trees go down only from six to ten feet, but T. R. Baker mentions that saw palmetto roots have been taken from a well in Florida at a depth of eighty feet, and in some of the Florida sand hills roots have been known to descend as much as 100 feet.

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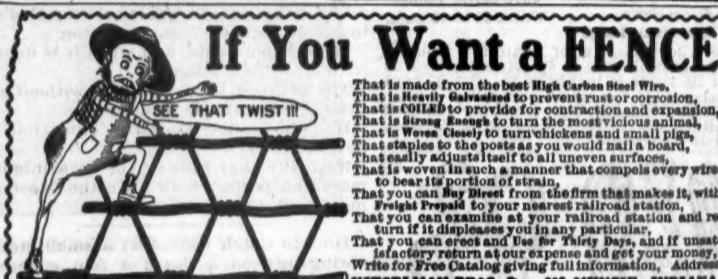
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Will be given to the person sending us the clipping which is deemed best, that is the clipping that is most helpful, most suggestive, or the one which appeals strongest to the hearts of mankind. "All the world is kin." Clipping may be poetry, story, essay, or helpful suggestions on any topic.

Prof. H. E. Van Deman

Our Associate Editor

FORMERLY U. S. POMOLOGIST,

will be asked to decide which clipping is best.

Contest closes June 1 1905.

To the Publishers of "GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER," Rochester, N. Y.

I enclose clipping (selection or scrap) from (name paper or book.) I also enclose 30 cents. This pays for one subscription to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER one year, on your offer to allow 20 cents for the clipping. This also entitles me to \$100 in gold if the clipping I send is deemed the best of those sent in.

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Name,

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Romance of a Crocus.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Charles H. Bowie.

After the wealthy Mrs. Pendleton died the gossips were busy for some time telling of the strange document the eccentric old lady had left as her last will and testament, and later the frequenters of the courts heard very able arguments by prominent lawyers, as they endeavored to break this will, assisted by the testimony of several doctors, skilled in brain disease and insanity. The legal battle resulted in the wealth going to the contestants of the will, a son and two daughters.

Five years before Mrs. Pendleton died there had been a serious quarrel in the family resulting in the four children leaving home. Her favorite son, James, she soon wished back, but though she spent hundreds of dollars in the next three years trying to find him, she did not succeed, and believed him dead. Another also mourned his absence, a handsome young girl who had loved the warm-hearted impulsive youth with an affection that pervaded her whole being, and he had loved her no less passionately, but after years the young lady married another, Robert Sinclair, to please her parents. Then came ill fortunes; her

A PLAIN STATEMENT—WHAT THE COMBINATION OIL CURE DID FOR MR MORRISON

Tarentum, Pa., July 7, 1904.

Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Dear Sirs—Mr. Paul Morrison, of Hite, Pa., asked me to write to you again and tell you that the cancer, which was on his jaw, is out and the place is healed nicely. There is a depression where the cancer was, but it does not look bad and will not leave a large scar. He told me to thank you kindly for your services and the interest you took in his case. Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Robert Kennedy.

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CAUSTIC BALSAM CURED CAPPED-HOCK, SPAVIN, ETC.
Kingsley, Mich., April 6, 1904.
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM on my mare, which had a bad capped-hock, and in ten days had her cured entirely, sound as ever. Also used it on another mare for bone spavin, and two applications killed spavin. Used it on two other horses for what is called "Pipes." Killed and cured both cases. I have cured every case that I have used your BALSAM on, and would say that GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM is an indispensable remedy, and would not be without it at twice the cost. JNO. S. MICKS.

NEW FIT CURE

A Wonderful Remedy is Found that Cures this Terrible Disease. YOU MAY TEST IT FREE.



mother died, a little later her father, then her husband was stricken with paralysis and she had since supported him by keeping house for Mrs. Pendleton, she being the only one whom the eccentric old lady could keep.

When the strange will was broken the absent son was not considered, the property being divided equally among the three remaining children. There was one clause in the will that was carried out; a Crocus plant had been left to Agnes Sinclair. This and nothing more. The bright, yellow blossoms seemed to bring a ray of sunshine into the little, plain, bare room, as it awakened memories of other days, and Agnes softly wept. She had assisted her youthful lover, James Pendleton, to plant the Crocus bulb in the ground of his mother's estate, under the great willow at the edge of the pond. It was the forepart of a June evening, just as the shadow of the great tree had crept nearly across the water, and as the tiny bulb was set they renewed their pledge of love and wondered what the future held for them. Agnes Sinclair tried with a sincere earnestness to place the image of her husband before this lover of early days; she had been unable to do so but did not let this fact interfere with her duty as a wife. She worked faithfully for her unfortunate husband, doing double duty of wage earner and nurse.

One day there came to their cheerless home two brisk, business like men, who appeared greatly to admire the golden-yellow blossoms of the Crocus, and finally offered fifty dollars for it. For a moment Agnes was stunned, then dropping into a chair she wept in utter despair. The temptation was great. Fifty dollars! What a sum to this poor woman so sorely in need. She tried to say "Yes," but the word choked her and instead she only murmured: "O, I cannot! God knows I cannot, do not tempt me, all I have—all I have to remember the—."

"Well, I don't see but I've done my duty," I interrupted the small, brisk mannered man, turning to his companion, then to Agnes, "I've called on you, Mrs. Sinclair, by order of the late Mrs. Pendleton, and with your permission will read you a letter that has been in my possession some months." As he spoke he took from his pocket an envelope on which was written: "To be opened only by G. L. Havier, Attorney, or his successor, one hundred and seventy-two days after my death. Rebecca J. Pendleton."

Taking a paper from the envelope the attorney read: "To G. L. Havier, Attorney, or his successor: The enclosed money is to pay for the following service, which I feel sure you will attend to faithfully. Please go to the home of Mrs. Agnes Sinclair and ascertain if she has the Crocus plant I left her in the will. If she still has it, and the plant is in a healthy condition, offer fifty dollars for it. If she refuses this amount give her the enclosed key. If the plant can be bought for fifty dollars please purchase at this price and present both plant and key to the above mentioned trustees. May God Himself reward you, in His own way, for your faithful observance of this, my last commission. Rebecca J. Pendleton."

"Now, Mrs. Sinclair," remarked the lawyer, "I am pleased to do my duty by giving you the key, which is in a separate envelope, fastened with Mrs. Pendleton's seal. If I can help you further let me know. Good day."

Agnes was so surprised that for some moments she looked at the envelope in amazement, then mechanically broke the seal and took out a curious shaped key with a tag attached giving the address of a well-known Safe Deposit Company. Hastily donning a worn, faded cloak and her only hat she set out to solve the mystery, though the March wind pierced her threadbare garment like a million needles of ice. At the vault door, nearly exhausted, she hesitated while her bloodless lips moved in a brief prayer, then entered, opened the treasure drawer and there, before her astonished gaze was a heap of bright yellow gold and crisp bank notes. Could it be hers or was it a dream? She tried to count her fortune but left the task undone, hastened home and on the way purchased some dainties for her sick husband, whose welfare was her first thought.

A few days later there came to the Sinclair's humble home a tall, dark-eyed stranger. As Agnes answered his rap a pallor overspread her face and she sank to the floor with a half uttered word on her lips, "Ja—". Springing forward her visitor quickly lifted her in his strong arms and exclaimed passionately: "My God! Agnes, poor girl, forgive me! Are you dead? Speak to me Agnes! I could not leave until I saw you!" As she revived James Pendleton assisted her to a seat, and told the reasons for his long absence and unsuc-

cessful quest for gold in Alaska. Told of his failures, his hopes, fears, and—but we will go no further. Suffice it to say that the next day James again turned toward the setting sun, not penniless this time but carrying a substantial sum. • • •

Two years have passed, it is a morning in early June, the birds are singing joyfully, the almost inaudible tones of the tiny cricket and locust fill the warm, still air. Everything reminds us of peace, of plenty, of love, of life—no, not everything of life for here is a little cemetery, with its shafts of cold, white marble reminding us that there is a transaction called Death. We are attracted to one of the best graves. Flowers cover it. Let us look at the inscription on the monument: "Robert Sinclair—Born—Died—Aged 28 years, 6 months, 4 days. Husband." A beautiful young woman enters the cemetery, and going to this grave places thereon more flowers. We recognize the fair Agnes, now in the prime of life, her years being yet below thirty.

It was soon reported that Alton Pendleton, the merchant, had failed, that the brownstone mansion he had received by breaking his mother's will, was to be sold at auction to satisfy his creditors. The home of the Pendletons for years was now to pass into other hands. The day arrived. Many rich men were there to purchase. Ten thousand—eleven thousand—and-twelve thousand, thus the bidding rose until eighteen thousand and five hundred dollars was reached, and the property was sold. The Pendleton property was destined to still bear the old family name; the rugged and tanned young bidder had not been recognized but was none other than James Pendleton, who had arrived just in time to hear of the auction at which he spent a part of the princely fortune he had so quickly taken from a gold mine.

That afternoon there might have been seen entering the grounds of the Pendleton estate, James and Agnes. They pass between the banks of flowers, they chatter and laugh, they cross a stream on a rustic foot-bridge, and as the shadows of the stately trees reach far over the meadow they stop under a willow on the bank of a pond. The willow is nearer maturity, it has weathered many storms, but has lost none of its beauty, neither has the young couple; they, like the tree, have been exposed to tempests, tempests of trouble. As they murmur words of love and watch the shadows of the willow again creep over the pond, a diamond sparkles in the rays of the setting sun and a ring is slipped on one of Agnes' fingers. A few days later as they were married in the parlor of the Pendleton mansion, the beautiful bride wore, not the fashionable orange blossom nor the fragrant rose, but the modest little blossoms of the crocus.

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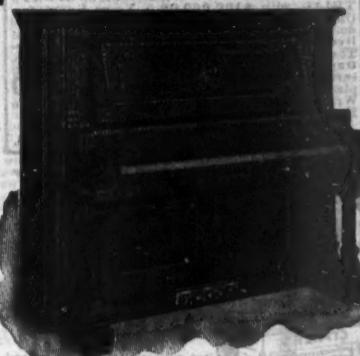
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The Hen.

There's lots of folks that love a horse. About as well as they know how. We ain't all built alike—of course; There's them that do just love a cow. Above their wives. Some folks will sleep When cows or horses have the talk; But start a word edgewise on sheep, And see the way their tongues will walk. And some folks sit up half the night To sing the virtues of the hog. And I know folks uncommon bright Who rub their love thick on a dog. I have, as now I must rejoice, No quarrel with my fellow men— But of all animals my choice. Forever is the laying hen. She ain't so big or yet so stout As hog, or horse, or sheep, or cow, And yet she knows what she's about. She pays her bill—that suits me, now. So let them bring up all their stock And satisfy themselves; but, then, My mind is made up like a rock— You can't fool me, I love the hen!" —H. W. Collingwood before New York Farmers' club.

Wild Poultry.—Where did our turkeys, ducks and chickens come from originally? Did you ever ask yourself this question? The truth is that they were all at one time wild birds. They have all been captured, domesticated and by breeding have been changed to the various breeds now found in every part of the country. There are various breeds of wild geese and wild ducks. These have been crossed and bred until we have our present breeds of geese and ducks. The turkey does not vary so much and yet we have bronze turkeys. The chicken seems to have been the first wild fowl that was domesticated. In a mosaic floor found well preserved in a buried street of Pompeii there is represented in bright colors a leghorn hen showing much the same color and characteristics of the leghorn hen of to-day, yet this mosaic dates back several thousand years. Our dogs originated from the wolf; our horse from a wild animal not much larger than the fox; our cow from wild cattle; our sheep from wild sheep; our cats from wild cats. Man himself was originally a wild man.—Editor.

Egg Tests.—A new and simple method for testing eggs is published in German papers. It is based upon the fact that the air chamber in the flat end of the egg increases with age. If the egg is placed in a saturated solution of common salt it will show an increasing inclination to float with the long axis vertical. A scale is attached to the vessel containing the salt solution so that the inclination of the floating egg toward the horizontal can be measured. In this way the age of egg can be determined almost to a day. A fresh egg lies in a horizontal position at the bottom of the vessel; an egg from three to five days old shows an elevation of the flat end, so that its long axis forms an angle of twenty degrees. With an egg eight days old the angle increases to forty-five degrees; with an egg fourteen days old to sixty degrees, and with one three weeks old to seventy-five degrees, while an egg a month old floats vertically upon the pointed end.

An old picture in the Dresden gallery represents a Dutch housewife "testing eggs," and shows that the method in use to-day was in vogue more than a hundred years ago, except for the substitution of a strong electric light for the ancient oil lamp. The interior of the egg is examined by the glow of light which shines directly through it.

If a perfect ball of rosy red is found floating in clear liquid in a clean shell, the egg is fresh. If there is a slight vacuum at one end it is fresh enough for ordinary use, but not quite so fresh as the first one. Evaporation has set in, but for cakemaking and for many purposes this egg is better than a perfectly fresh one. Finally when the egg has decomposed, the yolk sticks to the shell; it is stale and unfit for use, though it may not be odorous. Eggs which this test shows to be practically fresh laid may not have been in the barnyard for months, while those that have not been properly stored will not bear "candling," though they have been laid only a few weeks.

The cold storage houses begin to store eggs in the month of February, and stop storing after the month of June until cold weather comes again. In the hot, sultry weather of August eggs, like all other perishable products, spoil easily, and are usually unfit for storage pur-

poses by the time they are brought to market.

Indiscriminate Feeding.—On some farms all kinds of poultry are fed together, old and young, and geese, ducks, turkeys and chickens. There are always domineering individuals in all barnyards, hence it will be an advantage to separate the older from the younger stock when feeding. The natural consequence of promiscuous commingling of fowls is that the largest and strongest take their choice and leave the refuse to be eaten by the weaker, whereas the best should be given to the poorest in order to help them to a condition of thrift and growth. It is also more economical to make some distinction when feeding, especially when a profit is desired.

It is unwise to try to make one dollar take the place of two. It requires capital to go into the poultry business on anything but a very small scale, and economizing on some things is the wrong thing to do. Do not try, for instance, to make one plane of glass do where two are required, or the saving of a water fountain which may cause more loss than the cost of a dozen fountains. Do not try to begin with more than your capital will allow. It is better to go in on a small scale and work from the bottom up. As to profits, the poultryman will have to watch the markets and see when and where is the best time to ship. There is profit in the poultry business, but there is no grand fortune in it. There may be failures and losses, but the man who succeeds is the one that attends strictly to business, is attentive to his stock and supervises his affairs the same as he would in any other direction.

Special care must be taken in handling the eggs the first five days of incubation, when life is not firmly established. Many promising germs have had their career ended thus early by careless handling before the egg tester and too close proximity to the heated chimney. Amateurs would better wait until the tenth day to test. Only an expert can say definitely that a dark shelled egg is fertile after five days of incubation.

Goose Culture.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by E. C. Wainwright.

Any one living on a farm, having a large grass range and who is thinking of keeping fowls had better try the most profitable of all our domestic fowls, geese. Geese should be purchased in the summer or early fall as they are slow in getting acquainted to a strange place. Some breeders claim that moving has an effect on the egg if it occurs within one or two months before the time the eggs are expected. The egg season generally opens the first of February. In securing a gander, it is better to get one that is two years old as eggs for setting sired from a one-year-old gosling, have been tried and proven a failure. As a rule they do not breed until they are two years old. They can be purchased at one year of age at a reasonable sum and kept over until the following spring. Geese live for many years and continue to lay until they are eight to ten years of age. Some of our well known breeders claim they lay from fifteen to twenty years. In Ohio one of the leading states for geese culture, only three geese are allowed to run with a gander; some breeders allow four and five with one gander. Plenty of water should be allowed for them to swim in. A small pond or lake is not always required. A small size tub sunk into the ground filled with water will answer. Geese that are matured and have not had their quarters changed for the past winter, will begin to lay the first of this month, February. The best month for setting and hatching is March or April. Goose eggs can be hatched under any kind of fowl. It is always best to sprinkle the eggs every other day, for one week before the date is due for them to hatch, using warm water, as it prevents the shell from getting hard and dry. A good size goose, it is said, will cover 14 to 16 eggs. Most geese prove to be good setters. They leave their nests to feed and return to them on their own accord all right. When the goslings are first hatched in March or April, they must be placed with their mother in a coop. The coop should be placed where there is some short grass and plenty of water to drink. They should be fastened in at night and not allowed to come out in the morning until after the dew is off the ground. For the first ten days they can be fed on bread crumbs and after that on oat meal. Goose culture needs a lot of instructions. I will finish the culture in following issues.

Name a cheap country seat: A stump.

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Poultry Notes.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
E. C. Wainwright.

The cause of fowls taking cold is allowing them to sleep where they are exposed to draughts, and feeding them soft and sloppy foods. Colds are prevalent this spring among the eastern poultry-men. When fowls have a cold, they discharge from the nose, the head sometimes swells and the eyes close. The most successful treatment is the following solution; 2 to 3 drops of carbolic acid to an ounce of sweet oil. Repeat the dose three times a day in each nostril and the roof of the mouth. Bathe the head and eyes daily with witch hazel.

The most necessary requirements in preparing fowls for the show rooms are: the best possible shape, size and plumage than can be obtained, including clean and well colored feet and legs. These can only be had by chicks hatched from eggs laid by the highest quality of stock, and by special care given until they are matured. Wash the plumage well before sending the birds to the show. When fowls are too fat they make a poor display.

A great number of fowls stand around, don't eat, have full crops, are lazy and have rough plumage. What is the trouble? A diseased crop. The crop becomes filled with water. The bird can be relieved from this by holding it up by its legs with its head down, and squeezing the crop with fingers. This causes the water to run out of the mouth. If it does not run out freely open its mouth and pour warm water down its throat and then work the crop. This will cause the bird to vomit which will result in a complete cure. Don't feed hard grain for two or three weeks after this operation.

I have a letter asking how many fowls can be raised on one acre of land. I suppose a thousand if crowded on it, but I will advise half that number. I would advise you to build a house fifty feet long and twelve feet wide in which 20 birds can be kept comfortably, giving them a range of one half acre, also another house the same size as above, with the same number of birds. Clean the houses at least once a week to keep them sweet and fresh. The above number of fowls can be successfully kept in such small space for it is being done at the present time in every part of the world. Small space is only a disease and vermin breeder.

A great number of beginners who are just becoming interested in raising poultry, etc., do not know what breed to select. There are many heavy varieties that would suit the farmer's wife. My favorite breed would be Barred Plymouth Rock or Wyandotte as both are very large in size and easy keepers. The color of the B. P. R. is a slate, with dark blue bars, the feet and legs being a rich yellow. Wyandottes have for the past few years taken a great commanding position among the fanciers of this country, being of American origin and a great egg producer.

Why don't you raise turkeys? The price is high and they are easy to raise; though some think it is difficult. If we were all afraid where would turkeys come in. This fall, while visiting a New York market one week before Christmas, I said, "What are turkeys worth to-day?" The buyer was after me, "Have you turkeys for sale?" For a joke I said "Yes." He offered me 24¢ at wholesale. Just think of it, 24¢ a 100. April is the best month for hatching and in that issue I will tell an interesting and instructive article on "How to Raise Turkeys on the Homestead." Renew your subscription this month if it expires with this issue, to hear the tale.

Preserving Eggs.—C. W. Fink asks Green's Fruit Grower for further information in regard to keeping eggs by the water glass method. A cellar is preferable since it is apt to be cooler than upper room. Any barrel, tub, keg or stone jar that will hold water will answer if it is clean and is not impregnated with flavor, with vinegar etc. Yes, this method has been tried and tested so that it is no experiment. All you have to do is to keep the eggs immersed in the liquid. It is an inexpensive method. The material is not expensive and it is the simplest of all methods. Eggs for hatching can be sent any time after this date.

A Hen Story.—For steady and continuous laying it is doubtful if there are any hens in the world to equal those of a suburban banker. This gentleman tells with great satisfaction a story that illustrates well the almost incredible prowess in egg-laying of his hens. "Some time ago," he will begin, "an egg was left for a nest egg in the place where my hens lay. This nest egg the other day hatched, and I have now one lonely little chick, which several dozen mothers care for. Here is the explanation of this miracle: My hens are such steady layers

that one would no sooner get off the nest egg, having deposited a fresh egg beside it, than another would slip on and in her turn lay. Thus by dozens of different mothers the solitary egg was hatched. Though no one hen 'sat' or 'clocked' on it, nevertheless it was kept always warm, and in due time there stepped forth from it a lonely but vigorous little chick."—Philadelphia Record.

Mark Twain's Chickens.

"Shortly before midnight he would go on deck and extract several plump fowls from the coops he had 'pre-empted.' The chickens were despatched without a protesting squawk, the entrails removed, but the feathers left intact. Seasonings were then inserted and the fowls inclosed in a heavy casing of soft clay to the thickness of two inches. They were then cast among the hot embers in the ash-pan and permitted to roast to the queen's taste. When thoroughly cooked they were removed and the clay casing broken from about them. The feathers came away with the clay, leaving clean, smoking hot fowls ready for the dish of hot butter awaiting them upstairs. Estep with a fork stripped the flesh from the bones into the melted butter, while the rest of us stood about and smacked our lips in anticipation. Dear, dear, but they were good! In cooking them in that way all the rich flavors were retained—I can almost taste them now, and I wish I could as a matter of fact."

Squab Raising.

In connection with the keeping and raising of poultry, turkeys and geese there is one industry whereby, now and then, a fancier can be found in this country, making a few dollars. It is raising squabs for market. The New England states have the chief markets of the United States for squabs. Whether New England people are more fond of squabs than any other people, I do not know. While making a visit to a number of our New Jersey fanciers I called on a pigeon fancier at Acto, N. J., recently. He has about 10,000 breeders to which he devotes all his time to keeping and raising pigeons. He has a contract with one market in Boston where he gets first class prices. From this he makes a good living for himself wife and five children and besides owns a nice home. If more time is devoted to your flock of pigeons, a large profit can be secured at very little cost and labor. If a person said that \$18 per twelve could be gotten for squabs, you would hesitate to believe it, but when a man comes and shows you this number of birds shipped and his check for returns what more can be said, but that it is a paying industry. Become interested to-day while your mind is on it and secure your breeders. Horners are the best.—E. C. Wainwright.

Fireproof Mats, Premium.

Asbestos mats are very desirable for the housewife. They are indestructible by fire. Even if you throw these mats on the burning coals, and leave them there all day, they will not burn or become scorched. Place these mats on your hottest stove, then you can place on the mat your tin or other dish and cook or stew without any danger of burning. There are many ways in which the housewife can make these fireproof mats of service. Therefore, Green's Fruit Grower decided to offer six of these fireproof mats, to be sent by mail, postpaid, as a premium with each subscription to Green's Fruit Grower at 50¢, the subscriber to claim this premium when sending the 50¢.

Orchards and Poultry.—As orchards are the abode of insect enemies, the hens will perform invaluable service if allowed to wander at random therein. No orchard is put to full use without having poultry. It will cost nothing to allow the hens to use the orchard. If they are turned out in the morning, no food given them, and close observation is made, it will be found that in a short time they will have full crops, and the greater portion of this food will be insects, which cost nothing at all. There is no necessity for feeding hens when they can secure it for themselves, while they will be more serviceable if compelled to search for their food than when it is given to them liberally by their owner.—Baltimore Sun.

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at 804-17 Winthrop Building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

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This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

WHITE WYANDOTTE

Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, and highly prized for its meat.

considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

The Popular Leghorn.—The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milch cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. Brown Leghorns, all one price as follows:

Cockerels, \$9.00 each; Pullets, \$3.00 each; Trios, \$7.50. Eggs in season, \$3.00 for 15.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

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White Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets FOR SALE.

We have 10 cockerels and 12 pullets of the White Plymouth Rocks for sale at \$3.00 each. These are pure blooded birds, carefully bred, that will do you good service. Eggs of White Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 13, carefully packed.—Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.



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I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No trust could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you. Write to-day. Capt. W. A. Collings, Box 616, Watertown, N. Y.



Our Correspondence.



While Others Grow Cotton, He Grows Fruit.—While not rich in money we have four sweet little girls and five bright boys on our 100 acre farm, which we have named Little Beehive. This is the land of the cotton blossom. I am one of the few here who have abandoned cotton. I am gradually turning my land into a fruit and truck farm. A valuable new apple originated on my farm lately. I will send you seed of a valuable corn. Green's Fruit Grower is one of the best family papers I receive. Your references to boyhood days with illustrations make me feel acquainted with you. My boyhood days were largely spent roaming up and down the wooded streams with fishing line and gun.—J. W. Harris, S. C.

Black Knot on Plum Trees.—At Rochester, N. Y., we are not troubled with black knot on plums, but we hear complaint from other portions of the country, particularly where plum trees do not receive cultivation. I have noticed that where plum sprouts grow up in the fence corners thickly, crowding each other as they grow older, and where the soil is left to grow up to grass and weeds, where the trees receive no attention, that black knot sometimes attacks them. I recommend good cultivation, keeping the trees well pruned and sprayed. Under such treatment black knot will seldom appear, but if it does appear cut out all the affected branches and burn them without delay. Black knot is a fungus disease, and the Bordeaux spray with a little paris green in it, tends to destroy fungus growth on both the leaves and wood. The paris green in the spray aids in exterminating the curculio.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: Great interest is being taken now in forestry and forestry commission not only in New Hampshire but in many parts of this country. Blue Mountain Forest Park, owned by the heirs of the late Austin Corbin, employs a graduate of Yale College to devise means to preserve the forest growth. In this park is a large herd of buffalo and other wild animals. The plan is to keep the park as nature planned it so that it will have no artificial appearance. Linden Park is located on the west shore of Lake Sunapee, N. H., in sight of the summer home of Colonel John Hay. Lake Sunapee is fast coming to be known as a summer resort. It lies high above the sea level, is easy of access from Boston and New York and is thought to equal Lake Geneva in Switzerland. Native trees growing in the forests where there are thickets or underbrush, are the worst to contend with. They have imperfect tops. Conifers growing close together soon lose their lower branches which once destroyed, never grow again. At Linden Park it has been decided that the best way to deal with such trees is to grow them in groups or pairs. Two trees close together form one head and are more beautiful than a single tree. We have not found a work on forestry treating on the care of trees for park purposes in natural parks such as we have to deal with. Growing trees to be used for fuel or lumber is a far different proposition from growing trees for shade and ornament. Can the readers of Green's Fruit Grower give us information on this subject?—Nicholas Simpson.

My young plum orchard is thoroughly hoed and tilled until July 25th when all cultivation is stopped. I manure each spring with wood ashes. The trees make a growth of five to seven feet each season. I cut back the new growth to two feet and thin out branches when necessary. Is this good treatment?—E. Meeker, N. Y.

Reply:—Your plum trees are making excessive growth. I assume that they may be the Burbank or some other rapid growers. Trees growing so rapidly do not bear fruit so early as those that grow more moderately. The average variety of plum when five or six years old does not make a new growth each year to exceed twelve or twenty inches and does not need much nipping of the ends of the branches when only moderate growth is made, but such rampant growers as Burbank must be headed back each year or they would sprawl over too much ground. Stop cultivation earlier.

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Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—I write this to thank you for your kindly interest in the Coffee Coolers of 61 and 65, also for your good wishes as expressed in the January number of your paper. Those who were not in the army can have but a faint idea at best as to how had we fought and how we suffered during those awful years of blood and death. I sometimes think we are not appreciated as we should be, but when I read words kindly spoken of us I begin to think I was mistaken after all, for some have not forgotten to speak the kindly word that warms our hearts and cheers us on our march to the eternal camping ground. I also wonder how you guessed so close as to Old Soldiers being in the fruit business. It is a nice business but like any other business it requires ability to conduct it, as well as work, to make it a success, and one way of getting along to prosperity is to read your paper carefully and profit by the experiments of others. I find it good authority on horticulture.—J. N. Stanford, Tenn.

In reply I will say that strawberries can be planted on soil that has been thoroughly cultivated the previous season, without again plowing. Harrow the surface, cultivate it thoroughly with a disc harrow or cultivator and make it very fine. Never think of planting strawberries until the soil is most thoroughly prepared and all the lumps reduced to the finest conditions possible. Any kind of small fruit plants will not survive if planted in lumpy ground which will not retain moisture. But I would prefer to plow before planting.

The Smoke Tree.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I bought a large order of trees seven years ago. All lived, grew nicely. The smoke trees grew fine and blossomed full, but never have any smoke on them. Can you tell me what the matter it? What will I do to make them smoke? We trimmed them, did everything we could to make them smoke. I am very much disappointed in the trees.—Subscriber.

Reply: The smoke tree is so called because when in bloom the tree looks as though enveloped in smoke. The bloom hides the foliage and is of a blue color like smoke. As a matter of fact no real smoke appears from the smoke tree.

One or two tablespoonsfuls of ammonia added to a pail of water will clean windows better than soap.

Many of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower are not aware of the marvelous progress made by Indian Territory, Oklahoma, New Mexico and other similar far away lands of this country. The history of the world has never equaled the rapid advance in farming, fruit growing, gardening, railroad construction and the general building up of towns and cities such as is now going on and has been going on during the past few years in some of the lands of the west, southwest and northwest of the United States. We have correspondents in the new territories. Some of them are Indians who are remarkable for their intelligence and enterprise, who write us occasionally of their progress. We are always glad to receive brief communications from distant subscribers as well as from those near by. The following is from one of our subscribers in the Indian Territory, which will be read with interest.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: The prospect for fruit in the Indian Territory was never better. Last summer was favorable for a heavy growth. The dry fall ripened the wood well and encouraged the roots of small fruits, etc., to extend down deep. The ground has been covered with snow almost all winter, something unusual here. Usually we have but little freezing weather after February 15th, thus we expect but little freezing and thawing after this date. Late spring frosts never do injury on the mountain flats or elevated places where our best orchards, vineyards and berry fields are located. I raise the Corsican strawberry. Last year they sold at \$2.40 per crate while other berries went beginning at \$1.50 per crate. For long continued bearing, fine flavor, for largest size berries and ability to resist drought and neglect give me Corsican first, last and all the time.—D. N. Leerskov for Green's Fruit Grower.

Mr. Berckman reports that farmers in Georgia have planted large orchards of mulberries, for food for swine, with excellent results. Verily the world moves. We knew the mulberry was good for chickens, silkworms and man, but never were practical enough to consider them hog feed.

The mulberry is the queen of trees, bears long after the rest are green, but slowly she clothes herself with leaves, hides her fruit under them; hard to find. Bye and bye when the fruits are small to view, out she comes in her matron grace, with the purple myriads of her race, full of plenty from the root to crown, showering plenty her feet adown; while far overhead hang gorgeously large, luscious berries of saffron dye, for the best grows highest, always highest, upon the mulberry tree.—D. M. Mulock.

CONCLUSIONS ABOUT SPRAYING

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: In combating both the codling moth and fungus diseases, spray at least four times. The first spray, applied before the buds open, is distinctively a fungicide, but the addition of some poison is useful to destroy the bud moths and canker worm.

The second spraying of Bordeaux and arsenical poisons combined is most important and is applied just after the petals have fallen and before the calyx closes. Make it thorough.

The third spray of the same composition as the second, applied a week or ten days later, is chiefly to remedy the defects in the previous one, but also furnishes an additional supply of poison for the larvae just hatching out.

In the fourth spraying the amount of copper sulphate is reduced, the arsenical poisons being the same as in the other two applications. This is intended to catch the second brood of larvae and to continue the attack on fungus diseases.

Banding the trunks has proven a useful adjunct to spraying where the orchardist has time to give them the attention needed.

The results obtained and the satisfaction derived from spraying depends very largely upon its thoroughness. By all means spray systematically. Do not miss even the smallest branch. Remember that the eggs of one moth will produce numberless larvae and that one small area of fungus growth under favorable conditions will give off spores enough to infect an entire orchard with scab or bitter rot.—E. F. Stephens, Nebraska.

Arsenate of Lead.—We have been using arsenate of lead for spraying potatoes the last two seasons, and like it much better than Paris-green, says "Country Gentleman." I have used the home-made mixture, also Swift's arsenate of lead, and find that Swift's sticks a little better than the home-made, but costs more. I have used them both with Bordeaux, and if it can get dry on the vines before it rains it will take a very hard rain to wash it off. There is no danger of burning the vines with the lead as with Paris-green. We use about two pounds to a barrel of water.—E. J. B.

MY IDEA OF GOD

Whence came we, whither do we go? Who placed us here and why were we placed here? What is our destiny? We are born, we live, we die. Will we live again? If we live again where will be our homes? What will be our condition? Will it be misery or happiness? These and similar questions are continually crowding upon the minds and hearts of the people of earth as they stand face to face with the great mysteries of life and death, but God's word, the Bible, answers them all.—A. F. Horning, Cal.

Should God suddenly cease to exist I imagine I would be like a small child whose parents had suddenly left it with no one to care for it. The future would seem dark and I could have no hope for a place after leaving this world. I would feel as if at sea with no captain or pilot and could not manage the ship myself.—Albert A. Bugbee, N. Y.

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HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

A lady in Ohio, Mrs. A. T. P., seems to be a successful grafted, having succeeded in grafting seven varieties of the apple on one tree. There is no good reason why many more women may not learn to graft. My wife often helped me make root grafts when we had a nursery in Kansas. I taught the young ladies to graft who belonged to the class in Practical Horticulture, when I was in charge of that department of the Kansas Agricultural college, and they did the work as well as the young men. One of them told me in after years that she had put her knowledge to good use in a nursery and would always be able to do any grafting that she might need done.



Mrs. A. T. P. has more Roxbury Russet apple trees than she needs and wishes to know if she can graft White Pippin and Grimes on some of them with good results, also Western Beauty on Baroni. She fears the flavor of the apples on the grafted parts will be changed by the sap of the stock, as she says she has noticed in other cases of grafting. This I seriously doubt, although there are some who contend that they have seen such changes. I never have seen any such, although I have intergrafted thousands of trees of various kinds, many of them differing in flavor of fruit as much as is possible to find. We have the sweetest of pears on quince stocks; and there is no sourer fruit than the quince.

This lady wants to know how to graft rose bushes. It can be done by any of the methods of grafting, and is no more difficult than to graft the apple. The tongue graft would be very good for small stocks, and the split graft for large ones. If done under the ground it would not be necessary to wax the place of union. The time to do it is late in March or during April in Ohio, when the sap is beginning to become active, and yet the buds are not swelling. It can be done later if the scions are kept in a dormant condition.

She also wishes to know which of the strawberries would be the best to plant "in a clay soil, twenty-five miles southwest of Columbus," for home and market uses. She has planted several good kinds that she names but they have not done well. Now she proposes to try an old clover sod that has been one year cultivated to corn. I think such land would be good for strawberries. I have often been through her part of the country in my younger days and think there must be some lack of attention or other local cause for failure of good results. I would go to the nearest successful strawberry grower, on similar land, and get advice as to varieties and methods of culture. I would suggest Aroma and Splendid for trial.

She asks about spraying to prevent plum rot. Bordeaux mixture is the thing to use. It should be applied before the trees start their buds this spring and several times during the summer. Get a spray calendar from the Ohio experiment station at Wooster and follow its directions.

1—Will you please mention a few of the larger apple orchards of the country, stating who owns them and how many acres each embraces, also a few of the larger peach orchards with the name of the owner and the number of acres?—R. L. B. of Mass.

The largest single ownership of apple orchards, so far as I know, is by F. Wellhouse & Son of Kansas. At last accounts they had over 1,600 acres. They are not all in one place, but some in

Leavenworth county, a part in Johnson county, these being on the eastern border of the state, and a very considerable part in Osage county, which is about 100 miles to the west. The Miller Bros. of West Virginia, have extensive apple orchards, the larger part being near Martinsburg. I think they own about 1,000 acres. The Hazelton Bros. of the Ozark region of Missouri, own about 2,000 acres of apple orchards, but not all under one head. The Ozark Orchard Co., managed by L. A. Goodman, of Kansas City, Mo., have more than 1,000 acres of apple orchards and at three different points along one of the railroads running south from that city. The first one is at Goodman, Mo., the second at Lanagan, Mo., and the third at Gentry, Ark. At Alden, Mo., the Alden Fruit Co. have about 1,000 acres of apple orchards. This is largely owned and managed by J. C. Evans & Sons. Near Lebanon, Mo., there is a newly planted apple orchard owned by a stock company and managed by A. E. Nelson, that is expected to exceed all others in size, but as yet does not much exceed 1,000 acres. Near Roswell, New Mexico; in Western Colorado; the Snake River Valley of Idaho; the Hood River and Rogue River valleys of Oregon; near Missoula, Montana; and in Southern Illinois there are many large apple orchards, some of which I know and have visited, but many of them I have not seen, nor do I know their acreage or ownership.

The most successful of the very large peach orchards, and perhaps the largest one is that of the Hale Georgia Orchard Co. at Fort Valley, Ga. There are about 2,000 acres in it. The Ohio Orchard Co. has another of about the same size, and in the same vicinity. The McNair peach orchards of Koshkonong, Mo., are of about the same extent. Those of the Ozark Co. at Goodman and Lanagan, Mo., are 1,000 acres or more. The Alden Fruit Co. has about 1,000 acres in peaches. There is now being planted in Eastern Texas, by Roland Morrill of Michigan, a peach-orchard of over 2,000 acres, but it is not completed nor are the first trees set quite old enough to bear. The Miller Bros. of West Virginia, have about 1,000 acres in peaches. J. H. Hale has several peach orchards in Connecticut that aggregate about 500 acres. There are others in the same state of about equal size. At Grand Junction, Colorado, there are several large peach orchards, and in California there are many of from 500 to 1,000 acres in extent. Western Michigan has many of 100 acres and more.

2—What effect will the planting of large orchards have upon the prospects

of the man who plants a small orchard?—A. J. C., N. Y.

There is no doubt that the large commercial orchards, which are generally planted or managed by experts in the business will have an almost controlling influence in the markets. There will always be room for the product of the smaller grower. Good fruit will always sell at a fair price, except in rare cases of gluts in the markets from exceptional causes. The big growers, who usually have a keen conception of profit and loss do and will continue to spray and use all other means to produce good grades of fruit. The smaller grower must do the same or be left in the race for the best prices.

The small grower has the advantage of the business of the small, local markets, and this, if properly handled, is the best part of the trade. The gluts are not felt there as soon or as forcibly as in the big markets.

It has been stated "that if a heap of manure be placed on one side of an apple tree the branches on that side will produce fruit while other parts of the tree may be barren, which confirms the belief that the plant food taken up by certain roots is devoted to maintaining corresponding parts of the tree rather than going into a common stock to be drawn upon alike by all, which may account for dead limbs on trees." Is this correct?

Reply: No, I do not think this theory is borne out by facts as they occur, except in a modified way. The circulation of sap in a tree does not adhere to vertical lines, that is, pass only up and down the tree, but is carried sidewise to a very considerable extent. However, it is easier for the sap to pass up and down than sidewise, and we see more growth on one side than on another, occasionally, where there has been more fertility applied; or, less vigor on a portion of a tree where some injury has interrupted the circulation. But we also see a narrow strip of bark retain the life of a whole tree for years, and in such cases it is apt to continue enlarging at the living point of connection until it will completely heal over the wounded part. We can and often do nourish all parts of a tree by feeding it through the roots on one side.

What can be done to induce the farmers to have a better supply of fruits for home use, especially of the berries?—A. L. B., Indiana.

This is a very puzzling question and a most serious one, too. There is really no good excuse for farmers being without a liberal supply of the best of fruits of all kinds that are suited to the conditions of climate and soil under which they live. They are generally kept from growing them, so I believe, by the fear that there is too much work about growing fruits. This is far from true. There is really very little that a farmer can produce at home that will cost so little for the labor expended as fruits. The expense for the trees and plants is

also trifling; for the best of them can be had at less than half what they once cost. There is positively no excuse on the score of the cost of the stock to plant.

The only way that I know to impress these ideas on the minds of farmers is to continue to "preach" to them the sound doctrines of horticulture and if possible induce more of them to try a few things at first. If they will use their horse cultivators in the berry patches as much as possible, and not set on the belief that the hoe is the chief tool to be used in them they will soon learn that the work is not half so tedious and expensive as they imagined.

H. E. Van Deman.

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